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**NEXT YEAR'S BUSINESS.**

SINCE the Winter Session 1902-3 began we have been occasionally reminded that a Winter Issue of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* will be published on Saturday, January 31, 1903. It is the business-beginning number of the year, falling at a time when balance-striking is over and spring business is arranged. Already the Publisher has booked orders for insets in the Winter Issue, and this note is inserted as a memorandum for those who think of using the issue as a means of distributing circulars and price-lists to the trade. The Publisher will supply all particulars on application.

**Summary.**

THE latest store-prices are given on p. 769.

BRADFORD CHEMISTS have decided to make a price-list for dispensing (p. 788).

DR. JOHN ATTFIELD has retired from the treasurership of the Chemists' Ball (p. 769).

MR. G. D. BEGGS is again the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (p. 770).

THE NAMES of the new councillors of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association are given on p. 769.

IN the municipal elections a considerable number of chemists and druggists have secured seats (p. 768).

ANOTHER High Court decision in regard to infringement of the "tabloid" trade-mark is reported on p. 776.

FULL particulars regarding the new Transvaal tariff are sent by our Johannesburg correspondent (p. 772).

THE REPORT of the Madras Cinchona Department for the past year shows increased output of quinine (p. 782).

MESSRS. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. intimate that they have withdrawn the "Imp of Darkness" leaflet (p. 792).

A VIEW OF THE TITLE-QUESTION, by Mr. J. F. Tocher, is epitomised on p. 785. East Aberdeenshire chemists discussed it.

"XRAYSER" makes some reflections upon the approaching anti-cutting Conference, chiefly in regard to the part proprietors may not play in it (p. 779).

REPORTS of the meetings of the Society of Chemical Industry are given on p. 799. The portrait of the Chairman of the London Section appears on p. 800.

THE case for an action against companies in respect to the use of the title "chemist and druggist" was stated by Mr. Broadhead at Wakefield on Tuesday (p. 787).

MR. GLYN-JONES addressed a meeting of chemists in Nottingham on Tuesday regarding the Drug-trade Appeal Fund, and elsewhere it was discussed and supported (p. 786).

NOTTINGHAM CHEMISTS are to approach the Health Committee of the Town Council regarding the manner in which the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts are administered (p. 787).

MR. W. L. CURRIE, President of the Federation of Chemists' Associations, objects to Mr. Broadhead's strictures regarding the discussion of the title-question at Dundee (p. 793).

INTERESTING particulars regarding the reactions of morphine and ipecacuanha were communicated to the Society of Public Analysts this week by Mr. A. H. Allen (p. 789).

MR. TIMOTHY HEALY has got little information from the Irish Secretary regarding Catholics in the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 783); but we give some statistics on p. 770.

THE MINERAL-WATER TRADES PROTECTION SOCIETY is taking proceedings under the Merchandise-marks Act against the Apollinaris Company on the ground that the water they sell is artificially treated (p. 777).

THE PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL on Wednesday had little public business of more than routine interest; but new examiners were appointed for England and Wales: they are Professor Harvey Gibson, Mr. Herbert Jackson (King's College), and Mr. F. U. Stamp (p. 774).

BUSINESS is rather dull this week, and changes in value are of a minor character. Gamboge and Cartagena ipecacuanha are dearer. All peppermint oils are firmly held, and prices are higher again in U.S.A. Eucalyptus, star aniseed, and cassia oils are all higher. Ergot is rising; and cod-liver oil is firm, but quieter (p. 795).

**THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY, 1903.**

READERS of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* whose subscriptions expire this month should not fail to renew them promptly, as they should not miss the forthcoming *DIARY*, which may be worth to them the whole of the 10s. that we charge for the fifty-two weekly numbers and the *DIARY*. A special feature of the 1903 *DIARY* is a treatise on the Medicine Stamp-duty Acts. It is unique. It comprises a codification of the Acts, an intelligible interpretation of them, practically all the rulings given by Somerset House, and the decisions by the Courts during the past thirty years. It includes a large collection of labels which have been before the authorities, and we show why they are liable. Non-liable labels are also given. Several experts who have read this treatise are delighted with it, and say that it will be of great benefit to the trade. We believe it will be, and that is why we urge subscribers to renew without delay. There are scores of good things in the *DIARY* apart from the Medicine-stamps treatise.



## English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

### Brevities.

On November 3 a slight fire occurred in a chemist's shop in Parkhill Road, N.W.

The Notts County Council has appointed Mr. J. Golding, F.I.C., district analyst under the Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs Act.

Two men were seriously injured at Liverpool on November 3 by the bursting of the generator of a soda-water machine which they were working.

The Helston Board of Guardians has accepted the tender of Mr. J. B. Martin, chemist and druggist, for the supply of a water-bed for the infirmary at 10*l.* 10*s.*

The young servant girl named Duffiel, who tried to poison her mistress with carbolic acid at Alresford last week, has been sent to a reformatory for three years.

It is feared that the Wolverhampton Industrial Exhibition, which closes this week, will have a big deficit to meet. Amongst the guarantors are several prominent pharmacists.

Two men, named Romaine and Russell, were committed for trial at Liverpool on November 4 on a charge of stealing 2*l.* 10*s.* from the shop of Mr. Henry Peet, chemist and druggist, of Adelaide Place, Mount Pleasant, Liverpool.

The three hundred provincial chemists' managers who approached the Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society with a view to joining it, have, after well considering the whole matter, decided to form an independent protective association.

Two men, named Culladine and Clarke, were found guilty on November 5 of stealing nine oil-barrels, belonging to Messrs. Blunt & Evans, chemists, Derby. Culladine was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and Clarke got fourteen days'.

The inquest on the body of the child who died at Birkenhead from suspected poisoning by strychnine, given by a doctor in place of santonine, has again been adjourned, owing to the illness of Mr. Edward Davies, of Liverpool, the analyst.

At an inquest held at Mansfield (Notts) on November 5, concerning the death of a chemist's assistant named Joseph Wells Bradden (44), the jury found that the cause of death was cerebral hæmorrhage and concussion of the brain, the result of a fall.

At the monthly general meeting of the Royal Institution, the special thanks of the members were returned to Sir Andrew Noble, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., for a donation of 150*l.*, and to Dr. Ludwig Mond, F.R.S., for a donation of 200*l.* to the Fund for the Promotion of Experimental Research at Low Temperatures.

At a meeting of the London County Council on November 4, the Water Committee reported that Mr. T. H. W. Idris had expressed a desire to serve on that committee, of which he was formerly a member. As the number of members now serving was less by one than the maximum, Mr. Idris was appointed to the vacancy.

In a letter to the *Times* the Treasurer of the Royal Society thanks Dr. Ludwig Mond and Mr. Andrew Carnegie for their donations of 6,000*l.* and 1,000*l.* respectively to the Society's fund for the completion of its catalogue and subject-index of the scientific literature of the last century, and appeals for further subscriptions.

At a meeting of the Maidstone Town Council on October 29, the contract for the supply of disinfectants was transferred from Mr. F. J. Oliver, chemist and druggist, Maidstone (who was relieved in order that he might become a candidate at the municipal election), to Messrs. Dussek Brothers, of London, in spite of a suggestion that fresh tenders be invited, in order that local chemists might have an opportunity of tendering.

With reference to the fire at the St. George's Chemical-packing Company, St. George Street, E. (reported in last week's issue on page 724), Messrs. Spencer, Robinson & Co. inform us that only a small section of their store-room was burned and the stock damaged by water, but no serious inconvenience has been suffered nor the execution of orders delayed.

### Still Growing.

The increased amount of investigation carried on at the Wellcome physiological research laboratories has made it necessary to equip an additional testing and standardising laboratory. It is situated on the first floor of the building, and has been fitted up with great care and completeness. It contains a large kymograph by Palmer, an electric clock for automatically recording various intervals of time, a drum for taking small traces, an operating-table fitted with hot-water tank, Dr. Cowl's universal "holder" for small and medium-sized animals, a pump for artificial respiration—in fact, all the latest and best apparatus for physiological research and for testing and standardising various drugs and chemicals. An electric motor supplies the power required.

### Chemists in Public Affairs.

The following further unopposed returns to Town Councils are reported:—

Chatham Town Council.—Mr. John Nicholas Bryan, chemist and druggist, Upper Luton Road.

Dover Town Council.—Mr. William James Barnes, chemist and druggist.

Grimsby Town Council.—Mr. Thomas Brown, chemist and druggist, and Mr. J. Carter White, chemist and druggist.

Hereford City Council.—Mr. P. Ralph, chemist and druggist.

Llanidloes Town Council.—Mr. J. Kinsey Jones, chemist and druggist (re-elected).

Louth Town Council.—Mr. Mark Smith, chemist and druggist.

Newark Town Council.—Mr. Lawrence Priestley, pharmaceutical chemist, Carter Gate.

Saffron Walden Town Council.—Mr. John Gilling, pharmaceutical chemist, Market Hill.

At Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. Owen A. Clark, chemist, retired from the Town Council as the Westgate Ward representative. As the result of Saturday's contest, Mr. J. T. Bentley, another chemist, won the seat.

At Peterborough, on Saturday, Mr. F. W. Whitwell, chemist and druggist, Millfield, was returned at the top of the poll in the West Ward municipal election, beating both the retiring councillors.

Mr. John Thomas Smith, chemist and druggist, has been elected a member of the Canterbury City Council.

Mr. Hugh Milner Black, pharmaceutical chemist, 16 New Steine, has been elected to the Brighton Town Council.

In the whole of the Yorkshire cities and towns at the recent municipal elections there appears to have been only one chemist and druggist candidate, Mr. A. R. Fox, who, having retired from the representation of the Crookesmoor ward of Sheffield, offered himself for re-election, and won by a majority of 251.

Mr. C. Clayton, chemist and druggist, has been re-elected to the Oxford City Council, being returned at the head of the poll.

Mr. Thomas Stamp Alder, chemist and druggist, who for many years represented All Saints East on the Newcastle-on-Tyne Council, has been unseated at the late municipal elections. He lost his seat by about sixty votes.

Mr. A. E. Elkins, F.I.C., F.C.S., pharmaceutical chemist, St. Albans, has been returned at the top of the poll with the largest number of votes ever gained by an individual candidate in the city.

Mr. Samborne Cook, chemist and druggist, of Radford Road, Nottingham, has been re-elected to the Nottingham City Council by a majority of 633 votes over his opponent.

### Analysts' Reports.

Last quarter nineteen samples of sweet spirit of nitre, one of olive oil, and one of ground ginger were taken under the Food and Drugs Act in the North Riding district of Yorks.

The quarterly report of the Rochdale Borough Analyst (Mr. T. Stenhouse) states that fourteen samples of soda and



potash-water have been analysed. Five of the samples contained carbonate of soda to the extent of between  $1\frac{1}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  gr. per pint, and were condemned by Mr. Stenhouse as "almost useless" if required for medicinal purposes. A sample labelled "American cream soda" contained neither soda nor cream. It contained a little sugar and free acid—probably tartaric acid. Instead of being alkaline, it was an acid liquid, and quite the reverse of what its name would imply. All the samples were free, however, from injurious metals.

From the annual review of the working of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act presented to the Lancashire County Council it appears that during 1901 1838 samples were analysed by Dr. Campbell Brown, including sixteen samples of drugs. Altogether ninety-two prosecutions were instituted and seventy-eight convictions obtained, the penalties varying from 1s. to 20s. Dr. Brown points out that the investigation of cases of beer contaminated by arsenical glucose has led to greater attention being paid to accidental contamination of other articles by arsenic. At the present moment attention is being paid to glycerin, which is likewise liable. The report by the County Medical Officer of Health for the past quarter states that 439 samples were submitted for analysis, of which 41, principally milk, were adulterated. Seven samples of drugs were included, but as no mention is made of them they were evidently all genuine.

#### A Snub to Government Chemists.

In a milk case heard at the Bournemouth Police Court, Mr. R. A. Cripps, F.I.C., the borough analyst, produced a certificate showing that the sample of milk consisted of milk-fat 2.63, non-fatty solids 8.1, and water 89.25, and he said it contained at least 5 per cent. of added water, and was deficient in cream. The Government analysts have since reported on the reserve sample, stating that the percentage of non-fatty solids was 8.61, as compared with the 8.1 per cent. of the borough analyst, and the certificate from Clement's Inn Passage added: "We are of opinion that the sample affords no evidence of the addition of water, but it is deficient in fat to the extent of 15 per cent." Mr. Cripps was asked to explain the apparent discrepancy between the two certificates. In reply, Mr. Cripps has explained that there is no discrepancy; he analysed the milk when it was fresh, and the Government chemists after it had fermented and some of the milk-sugar been decomposed. He also said the system of analysis adopted by the latter chemists had been discarded by other analysts. The Bench expressed themselves satisfied with the explanation, and a conviction followed.

#### Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

The following have been elected as members of the Council:—

**Manufacturers.**—Messrs. Allen & Hanburys (Limited), J. E. Garratt, Thos. Powell (Limited), Sanitas Company, John Gosnell & Co. (Limited), Daisy (Limited), W. Lambert & Co., Newton, Chambers & Co. (Limited), Edgar's Croup Lotion, and Beetham & Son.

**Retailers.**—A. Cooper, W. R. Barnes, C. J. G. Barker, P. F. Rowsell, S. N. Pickard, H. W. Colley, J. W. Sutherland, G. P. Pond, T. Nicholls, and J. Smith.

**Wholesalers.**—Barclay & Sons, Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Butler & Crispe, W. Edwards & Son, Evans, Gadd & Co., Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), May, Roberts & Co., F. Newbery & Sons, John Sanger & Sons, and W. Sutton & Co.

#### Birmingham Notes.

The Weights and Measures Act is receiving attention in the district, and West Bromwich has been found wanting.

It appears that there is a great sale for chillies (the fruits of *Capsicum annuum*) in Birmingham by reason of the large Italian colony.

Birchwood-charcoal is largely used in Birmingham trade, and pharmacy and dysaltery are being gradually adopted as the channels of distribution.

Sir Ernest Spencer, erstwhile pharmacist, and now M.P. for West Bromwich, has been amongst his constituents in company with that celebrated sea-dog, Lord Charles Beresford.

Mr. J. F. Liverseege, Ph.C., F.I.C., lectured last week to the Conference of Band of Hope Workers at the Friends' Hall, Moseley, on the physiological effects of alcohol.

The new dental department at the West Bromwich Hospital has been opened by the borough member, Sir Ernest Spencer, whose gift it is. Mr. Chance has defrayed the cost of a complete electrical installation, at a cost of 200l.

The 'Varsity Chemical Society begins its session this month, and as it welcomes all interested in the science many pharmacists may desire to become members. Professor Percy Frankland is the President, the subscription is 2s. 6d., and the Secretary is Mr. Ryland.

Councillor Lancaster, the photographic-camera maker, Colmore Row, sought re-election on the City Council. Mr. T. L. Barclay supported him at a meeting in Hospital Street Board Schools recently, but in doing so brought trouble by telling a persistent interrupter that he was only addressing the intelligent part of the audience. Mr. Lancaster was rejected.

#### No Room in Manchester.

A Manchester correspondent writes that a few days ago a qualified chemist, anxious to embark in business in Manchester, rode on the top of a tramcar to the outskirts of the city by every route, looking for a suitable opening for a shop. He reports that he could see no likely location in all his travelling. The limited companies have been there before him, no opportunity at all favourable being allowed by them to slip. Nevertheless, it is said there are several shops belonging to a limited company in the city and its environs that may be purchased for a consideration.

#### The Chemists' Ball.

A meeting of those interested in the Chemists' Ball was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., on Monday afternoon, November 3. Dr. John Attfield, F.R.S., announced his resignation of the office of Treasurer, and a resolution was placed upon the minutes thanking him for his services as Chairman of the Chemists' Ball Committee for nine years and its Treasurer for twenty-seven years, and also expressing heartiest good wishes for his continued welfare and happiness. Mr. J. C. Umney was appointed Treasurer, and the following make up the committee for the thirty-seventh annual ball, to be held at the Whitehall Rooms, in January, 1903, on a date to be subsequently arranged: Messrs. G. T. W. Newsholme (Chairman), J. C. Umney (Treasurer), M. Car-teighe, E. W. Hill, A. C. Preston, W. Warren, J. W. Bowen, Walter Hills, R. A. Robinson, jun., R. Bremridge, J. F. Harrington, Vivian Hewlett, and A. J. Bullen Cooper (Hon. Secretary).

#### Store-prices.

The Christmas issues of the Stores' circulars are published this month. The Civil Service Stores price-list dwarfs its great opponent, the Army and Navy Stores circular, in point of size. The former has thirty pages devoted to drugs, proprietaries, perfumery, &c., but the alterations in prices are not indicated. The Army and Navy list contains the following alterations:—

Brompton Hospital cough-lozenges, 1s. 3d. per lb.; colocynth (whole), 2s. 6d. per lb.; spare fittings for sparklet syphons, 1s. per box; Roger & Gallet's "Vigne Fleurie," 3s. per bottle; Hartmann's wood-wool, 10½d. per lb.; wadding, 1s. 5d. per lb.; tissue, 1s. 9d. per lb.; Breidenbach's floral sachets, 4½d. each; artificial perfumed flowers, from 6d. to 3s. 3d. each, according to size of spray; Vinolia perfume-casket, white satin-lined, 1-bottle, 3s. 3d. each; 2-bottle, 6s. each; Crown perfume-case, brown leatherette, 2-bottle, 4s. 6d. each.

New lines of Atkinson's, Roger & Gallet's, and Piver's perfumes are likewise quoted, and a large number of fancy cut-glass perfume-bottles, smelling-salts bottles, and perfume sprays.

#### Natural Gas in a Pharmacy.

In a recent issue we gave a short account of the discovery of natural gas at Heathfield, Sussex, and its proposed use as an illuminant and source of heat. We now learn that Mr. Thompson Sharp, chemist and druggist, Heathfield, has his pharmacy lighted with the gas in place of the oil-lamps previously in use. Mr. Sharp is not only the first chemist, but the proprietor of the first business house in the United



Kingdom which has been lighted with natural gas, and he informs us that the lighting-power of the gas is extremely good when incandescent mantles are used.

#### Football.

Inter-Pharmacy League.—Muter's v. London College of Pharmacy.—The first League match was played on November 1 on Muter's ground at Wormholt Farm, Shepherd's Bush. The first half of the game was well contested, with the game in favour of London College, who led at the interval by two goals to *nil*. After the interval the London College team had things all their own way, and, scoring seven more goals, won easily by nine goals to *nil*.

Pharmaceutical F.C. v. Occident Reserves.—This return match was played at Wormholt Farm, Shepherd's Bush, on November 1. The Occidents' team being considerably stronger than that of a fortnight ago the game was more evenly contested. The "Square" forwards were, however, equal to the occasion, and before the interval had scored five goals to *nil*. During the second half the Occidents' play improved, and they scored one goal, the only one made up to the time the whistle blew.

#### A "Custom" to be Discouraged.

At an inquest held on October 31, before Mr. G. M. Hall, Coroner for the City of Ely (Cams), on the body of a house-keeper named Jane Arnold, who had poisoned herself with salts of lemon, Albert Brook, an unqualified assistant to Messrs. Sturton & Howard, chemists, Fore Hill, Ely, said he sold to the deceased a pennyworth of salt of lemon in the presence of Mr. Leeming, the firm's qualified assistant. He did not know how close Mr. Leeming was to him when the sale was effected, but he was prepared to swear that he was present in the shop. Witness did not generally supply poisons, except when the qualified assistant was present, and with his knowledge. The Coroner said he might tell the witness, for his edification, that he had committed a breach of the law. It was unlawful for any person to sell poison unless such person was registered. Witness asked what about red-lead. The Coroner, in reply, quoted sections of the Act bearing on the question, and repeated that witness had contravened the law. Witness observed that it was the custom in chemists' shops, while the qualified assistant was absent at meals, for the unqualified assistants to sell pennyworths of poison. The Coroner answered that customs did not alter the law. Although not reprimanding the witness, he advised him not to do it again. Witness remarked that salt of lemon was used for cleaning straw hats, and for various other purposes. He did not know that the pennyworth he sold was to be used to destroy life. The Coroner said he did not impute anything to witness. In further evidence witness said the deceased was given the usual verbal caution when the poison was sold. The label on the packet bore "Poison" in bold print; also "Salt of lemon," the name of the firm, and the price of the article. Dr. Beckett, replying to the Coroner, said one pennyworth of salt of lemon was sufficient to destroy life. Deceased died from the after-effects of the poison—irritation of the stomach. The jury recorded a verdict of temporary insanity.

#### The Week's Poisonings.

The decrease in poisonings is continued, only five fatalities being reported during the week. Two of these were due to prussic acid, and in each case the victim was a doctor. A young physician, Archibald James Bennett, obtained 2 oz. of hydrocyanic acid from a chemist-friend of his in Harrow Road, N.W., and drank nearly all. At Southampton Dr. Stanford Harris was found dead in bed with an empty bottle which had contained prussic acid by his side. A maidservant at Craig-y-Nos took an overdose of chlorodyne in mistake, and died. A Bedford widow, named Francis, died from carbolic-acid poisoning; while a Birmingham cheap-jack drank a fatal quantity of liquid ammonia. A probationer nurse at Merthyr took a dose of oxalic-acid solution in mistake for Epsom salts, and nearly died. The workhouse doctor said he used oxalic-acid solution for disinfecting the hands before surgical operations; but it was also used for cleaning straw hats and removing stains, and must have been taken from the dispensary for some purpose by someone unknown, who had left it where the unfortunate nurse found it. Nobody knew anything about how it got there.

## Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

At the Council-meeting this week Mr. G. D. Beggs was elected President, Mr. Johnston Montgomery Vice-President, and Mr. John Smith Treasurer.

In connection with the question put by Mr. Timothy Healy to the Irish Secretary (see page 783), in regard to Dr. McWalter's complaint with reference to Catholics on or off the Irish Pharmaceutical Council, the following analysis of the members and associates of the Society and their representation on the Council is interesting:—

	Members.	Druggists.	Totals.	Members of Council.
Leinster ...	85	10	95	10
Ulster ...	54	16	70	8
Munster ...	25	5	30	2
Connaught ...	4	7	11	1

This shows that the four provinces of Ireland have a fair and proportionate representation on the Council. It is, however, much to be desired that a greater proportion of licentiates and druggists should support their Society. At present only 192 licentiates out of a total of 660 are members, and of 768 druggists only 38 have become associates—in fact, the Society only represents one-seventh of those registered under the Irish Pharmacy Acts, and cannot, therefore, exercise the power and influence which it could use were it more largely supported. The apathy which exists is best illustrated by the fact that at the recent election for seven members of Council only 147 out of 230 voters registered their votes, less than two-thirds of the whole.

#### Belfast Business Changes.

Mr. Samuel Hill, druggist, Castlereagh Road, Belfast, has disposed of his branch in the Woodstock Road to the manager of the business, Mr. J. Gibson.

Mr. Joseph Will, registered druggist, has disposed of his business in the New Lodge Road, Belfast, to Mr. Hugh Graham, late of Mr. Corbet's Drug-hall, Crumlin Road.

Mr. D. A. Taylor, registered druggist, has bought the drug-business formerly carried on by Mr. James A. Doyle (as Campbell & Doyle) at Dives Street, Belfast, known as the Model Drug-hall.

Mr. A. Gibson, pharmaceutical chemist, College Square, N. Belfast, has taken larger and more extensive business premises a few doors distant from his present establishment. Increasing business has caused the extension.

#### A Sponge Transaction.

At the Recorder's Court, Dublin, last week, Messrs. Goldhill & Co., sponge-merchants, Houndsditch, London, sued Messrs. Gleeson, O'Dea & Co., ironmongers, Dublin, for 11*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, balance of account for sponges and brushes supplied. The defendants paid 2*s.* 16*s.* into court, and after hearing the evidence, the Recorder found for the defendants.

## Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

#### Plumbic Face-powder.

A Dundee doctor reports a case of lead-poisoning from a hitherto unsuspected source. A young woman had been under his care for some time for anæmia, and also showed blue lines on the gums and suffered from colic-pains. The doctor suspected lead-poisoning, but was unable to trace its origin. At last he decided to put the toilet-powder she used into the hands of the City Analyst, who certified the presence of lead therein.



**Aluminium-works Sold.**

The works in Dellingburn Street, Greenock, belonging to the Scottish Aluminium (Limited), in liquidation, were sold by public auction on October 31 in Greenock for 18,000l.

**Edinburgh Pharmacy Golf Club.**

A team from Messrs. T. & H. Smith & Co. (G. Weir and D. S. Philp) beat a team from Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co. (G. H. Clarke and J. A. Gray) in the final for the "T. & H. Smith Shield" by two up and one to play. Mr. D. S. Philp has won the "Dick Handicap Medal."

**Business Changes.**

The businesses of Messrs. Allan & McLaren, chemists, Kirkcaldy and Dysart, will in future be carried on by the sole partner, Mr. James B. McLaren, chemist and druggist, under his own name.

Mr. J. P. Gilmour, M.P.S., of 385 Cathcart Road, Glasgow, has acquired a large double shop at 312 Cathcart Road, which he will open as a fully equipped pharmacy upon the completion of extensive structural alterations.

The new business opened by Mr. James MacGregor, chemist and druggist, at Cathcart, has been entirely fitted in first-class style by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), of Liverpool, who have also supplied the shield recess shop-rounds, and jars.

**A Prospective Bequest.**

The Association for the Better Endowment of the University of Edinburgh has been notified of its interest in the estate of the late Mr. Robert Irvine, F.C.S., of Royston, Granton. The funds are to be allowed to accumulate until the sum of 25,000l. or 30,000l. has been reached, when the money is to be handed over to found a Bacteriology Chair. The estate in which the University is interested consists of 230 shares of 10l. each in the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, a venture of which Mr. Irvine seems to have entertained great hopes. Apart from this, Mr. Irvine left estate valued at 12,000l.

**Glasgow Notes.**

Several drug-stores, whose managers assert that they were the pioneers of popular retail price-lists, are now discontinuing them.

A chemist who advertises that a teaspoonful of his extract of malt is as nutritious as a bottle of beer, illustrates the claim by placing in the forefront of his window a tumbler with a teaspoon balanced across its mouth by the side of a bottle of stout.

Business is much brisker. Already there are many elaborate window-displays of soaps, perfumeries, and fancy goods for the Christmas trade. In certain districts grocers and drapers are deliberately cutting under the Chemists' Trade Association tariff.

Messrs. Cockburn & Co. (Limited), St. Enoch Square, have issued a business manifesto in pamphlet-form which makes the following claims:—

We conduct in Glasgow one of the largest drug institutions anywhere.

We are a wholesale house, but we sell direct to you. (Then follows a woodcut of the wholesaler handing a package to the consumer, who gives him a *dollar bill*, while three desperate but baffled middlemen retailers reach for it in vain.)

We cut prices in two and three.

We don't care where you deal. If you buy your drug articles elsewhere you are paying too much money for them.

It is impossible for you to secure cheaper prices, though you stand a very good show of securing cheaper quality.

The word "drugs" with all that pertains to it is traditionally the synonym for big profits.

An illustration of a youth in his shirt-sleeves pumping water simultaneously from the village pump into a barrel and a jar and pouring it out of a scoop into a box is described as "No unscrupulous between-stations to admit of adulterations." It is noticeable that the company takes the title "The Cash Chemists," and the pamphlet is an anticipation of events; yet many chemists resent the inferences it conveys.

**Chemists on Councils.**

The following chemists have been elected to Municipal Councils in Scotland: Mr. John Macintyre, chemist and druggist, North Berwick; Mr. Daniel John McKinnon, chemist and druggist, Dundee (unopposed); Mr. Alexander Robertson, chemist and druggist, Oban; Mr. J. H. Fisher, pharmaceutical chemist, Dunfermline; Mr. John Peebles, chemist and druggist, Kirkcaldy (unopposed); Mr. John Young, pharmaceutical chemist, Elgin; Mr. William Dallas, chemist and druggist, Nairn; Mr. W. P. Wilson, chemist and druggist, Haddington; Mr. Alexander Spence, chemist and druggist, Linlithgow; and Mr. W. R. Dougall, chemist and druggist, Auchterarder.

**A New Gum.**

At the meeting held in Glasgow last week of the Society of Chemical Industry, Mr. T. L. Patterson delivered an address, and was followed by Mr. Thomas Steel with a paper on "Levan, a New Bacterial Gum from Sugar." The formation of the gum was proved to be due to the action of a micro-organism on raw sugar, isolated by the author and Mr. R. Greig Smith, and named by them *Bacillus levaniformans*. This organism, under suitable conditions, converts cane-sugar into invert sugar and a gum termed "levan." The presence of this gum, which represents a considerable loss of sugar, makes the manufacture of the raw sugar and subsequent refining much more difficult. The formation of gum is most noticeable in the case of high-grade sugars, and suggestions were made as to the manner of packing sugar for shipment, so as to minimise the change.

**French News.**

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

**PHARMACY AND THE BOER FUND.**—The *Pharmacie Centrale de France*, Paris, reproduces in its current *Bulletin-Commercial* the appeal of the Boer Generals for funds. This document is not commented upon in any way.

**DEVELOPING FOREIGN TRADE.**—The French National Office for Foreign Trade, in view of assisting the export trade of this country, has commenced the publication of a series of monographs containing "General Itineraries and Information for the Use of French Commercial Travellers and Employés." The first two of the series treat of South America, and give a good deal of interesting commercial information concerning the leading cities and towns of that continent. The countries treated of are Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine Republic, Chili, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela, Colombia, &c. The object of these publications, as stated in the preface, is to encourage French firms to send out more travellers and to appoint agents of French nationality in suitable centres. It is claimed that French products are always appreciated, where they are known, even if they are slightly higher in price than foreign products. The information supplied by the National Office would perhaps seem a little elementary to persons knowing the countries mentioned, but cannot fail to have a good effect in enlightening enterprising young Frenchmen regarding the prospects of a commercial career abroad.

**THE CENTRAL PHARMACY OF HOSPITALS.**—An examination will be held on December 8 next for the nomination of an assistant chief pharmacist of the Central Pharmacy of the Paris Hospitals. The candidates are limited to former or present house-pharmacists of the Paris Hospitals. Candidates can apply until November 22, and five days later the list of the examiners will be published. A somewhat unusual course appears to be that the candidates may, if they are so inclined, take exception to any examiner; also any degree of relationship between a candidate and an examiner, or between any two of the latter, is a cause of disqualification. The examiners will be selected as follows: (1) The Director of the Central Pharmacy of the Paris Hospitals (President); (2) a professor or assistant-professor of the Paris School of Pharmacy; (3) two hospital pharmacists; (4) a pharmacist of the city, member of the Society of Pharmacy, and, as far as possible, member of the Academy of Medicine. The



examination will comprise a written composition on physics and chemistry applied to pharmacy, for which four hours is allowed, and an oral test on the subject of chemical pharmacy, for which ten minutes is allowed, after ten minutes' reflection. The practical test will be principally confined to analysis. As the post in question is an important one from several points of view, there is every likelihood of it being keenly contested.

## South African News.

(From our Correspondents.)

DR. A. LOIR, from the Pasteur Institute, Paris, arrived at Cape Town on October 9.

FREDERICK WALTER WILLMAN, chemist and druggist (G.B., 1896), has been registered as such in Cape Colony.

**BUSINESS CHANGES.**—Mr. S. C. Sivertsen has purchased from Messrs. Godfrey & Co. the business known as "The Mowbray Dispensary," in Main Road, Mowbray, near Cape Town.—Mr. Sammel Hoocy, L.P.S.I., has taken over the premises of Messrs. A. Adams & Co., chemists, Volksrust, Transvaal, and is carrying on business under the title of S. Hoocy & Co.—Mr. W. N. Cooper has opened another pharmacy in a central part of Kimberley, under the style of Garwood & Cooper.

**THE GOVERNMENT LABORATORIES** in Pretoria are now being thoroughly reorganised. Mr. W. C. C. Pakes, M.R.C.S., F.C.S., whose work in bacteriological chemistry is well known to chemists at home, and who is a Guy's man, is director of the laboratories, which are situated at the corner of St. Andries and Proes Streets. The work done recently has been of a varied character, but chiefly in regard to matters of public health, waters occupying a large part of the time. It is expected that the laboratories will be of considerable assistance to agriculture and the mining industries.

**POISONS IN THE TRANSVAAL.**—The *Transvaal Leader* of October 10 contains a well-informed editorial article on the faulty poison laws of the colony, in the course of which reference is made to the existing Act of 1886 (Z.A.R.). This is good enough, it is remarked, but the law needs to be brought more into line with modern requirements, and the regulations are of such a nature that they are daily violated. The provisions of the British and Irish Acts are mentioned, and the writer says: "These Acts work excellently, after acute trial, in the Old Country, and colonial laws have invariably been framed on their basis. Chemists would be satisfied with a similar law here, for it would safeguard their interests, insist upon efficient qualification and proper registration, and at the same time look after the welfare of the public at large in a matter which at one time or another affects each individual in the community."

**THE TRANSVAAL TARIFF.**—Writing on October 11 our correspondent in Johannesburg sends the following particulars of the new tariff:—

The following articles shall be admitted free of duty:—

All articles which by virtue of Section 2 of Law No. 4 of 1894 are subject to a duty of 1½ per cent. *ad val.*—viz., public stores and articles for his Majesty's Regular Forces, and certain articles already mentioned. Certain special duties are repealed, including that on sulphuric acid.

The undermentioned articles shall be charged on importation with the duties specified:—

Chocolate and cocoa, plain, sweetened, or mixed, 1½d. per lb.; coffee and milk, 1½d. per lb.; confectionery, including honey, jams, jellies, preserves, sweetmeats, candied or preserved ginger or chow-chow, pies, tarts, and puddings, and all other kinds compounded, made, or preserved with sugar, but not including purely medicinal preparations, properly classed as apothecaryware, 1½d. per lb.; fruits, preserved of all kinds, bottled, tinned, or otherwise preserved, including pulp and candied peel, dried fruit, and dried ginger and nuts, 1½d. per lb.; matches and wax lights, 2s. per gross of boxes or hundreds. Spirits: (a) Perfumed, 20s. per imperial gal.; (b) Liqueurs, cordials, and bitters, 15s. per imperial gal.; (c) Other sorts (with the exception of methylated spirits—namely, spirits mixed with some substance in such manner and quantity as to the satisfaction of the Director of Customs, to render the mixture unfit for use as a beverage), according to the strength of proof, 14s. per imperial proof gal. (No allowance will be made for

underproof in excess of 15 per cent.) Wine, other than champagne or other sparkling wines, 4s. per imperial gal. (Wine exceeding 50 per cent. of proof spirit to be classed as spirits).

The following shows how the articles of greatest interest to the drug-trade now stand compared with what they were before:—

	Old Tariff	New Tariff
Bottles ... ..	7½ and 1s. doz.	7½ per cent.
Eau de Cologne ...	7½ and 25s. gal.	7½ and 1l. gal.
Honey ... ..	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
	40s. per 100 lbs.	12s. 6d. per 100 lbs.
Mineral-waters ...	7½ per cent.	7½ per cent.
	3s. per doz.	
Perfumery ... ..	7½ plus 7½	7½ per cent. and 1l. per gal.
Sulphuric acid ...	7½ and 1d. lb.	7½ per cent.

**SALE OF MORPHINE IN THE TRANSVAAL.**—A month ago we reported the death, in Johannesburg, of Mr. Alfred Wertheimer, B.A., a chemist, formerly in the Research Laboratory of the Stirling Chemical-works. Mr. Wertheimer died in Long's Hotel on September 18, and an inquest was held, Dr. George E. Murray, who was called in, having found that deceased had been using morphine hypodermically. Death was due to heart failure following upon the morphine toxicity, from which, however, deceased had recovered. In the course of the inquiry evidence was given by Mr. Alexander Rennie, chemist, Pritchard Street, Johannesburg, from whose shop the hotel porter had obtained a parcel for Mr. Wertheimer; but Mr. Rennie explained that this parcel was left at his shop, and he did not know what it contained. He denied selling morphine tablets to deceased, but he knew that Mr. Wertheimer was addicted to morphine, and had endeavoured to break him of the habit. Mr. Rennie declared that poison is now sold all over Johannesburg, and is obtainable even in grocery-stores. He is a member of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society, which, he explained to the Coroner, had written to Lord Milner on the subject. Mr. Van den Berg (coroner) remarked that he hoped they would shortly get a better law on the subject. He was glad the inquest had been held, and the outcome showed the necessity for inquests. Previously he was of opinion that Mr. Rennie had supplied the drug, and others shared that opinion, but the inquiry proved that he did not do so. He found that death was due to morphine-poisoning.

## Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,"  
October 1, 1902. 6d. per copy, post free.

**THE AMENDING POISONS BILL** introduced into the Victorian Legislative Council last month is now shelved, with other measures, owing to the dissolution of Parliament, but it may be revived as from the same stage when the new Assembly is elected.

**A POISONS ACT AMENDMENT BILL** was read a first time in the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on September 11. It exempts the sale of proprietary as well as patent medicines from the provisions of the Pharmacy Act. The Bill is the outcome of efforts made by the New South Wales Retail Grocers' Association to place the selling of proprietary medicines in the hands of storekeepers generally.

**CHEMISTS AND DOCTORS.**—In the New Zealand Legislative Council, on August 21, Dr. Cross objected to the statement that payment of commissions was common in the colony between chemists and doctors. So far as his own experience went, the only concession made was the providing by chemists at reduced rates of the drugs which doctors required for their private use. When a prescription was given free by a doctor to an indigent patient, it was customary for chemists to make it up at a reduced rate. These were the only concessions of which he was aware. A Bill for preventing the payment of secret commission by chemists and to ensure a qualified chemist being in attendance at certain hours was before the N.Z. Parliament, but has been withdrawn.



UNDER SECTION D in the New South Wales Pharmacy Act any person who for not less than one year before the passing of the Act in 1897 served as an assistant in a dispensary under the management of a legally qualified medical practitioner in connection with a friendly society, and continues to serve so as to make three years, is entitled to registration. Mr. Walter Trafford claimed registration under this section, but was refused. He thereupon, at the Maitland Circuit Court, on September 24, claimed a writ of mandamus commanding the Pharmacy Board to enter his name on the register, and assessed the damages at 500*l.* The jury, after hearing the evidence, were satisfied that Mr. Trafford had fulfilled the conditions which enabled him to claim registration, and assessed the damages at 50*l.* An appeal was entered.

AN ADVERTISING DODGE, which answered very well, was recently employed by Mr. G. W. Wilton, Wellington, N.Z. He distributed circulars intimating that on Coronation Day, August 9, he would send a man through the streets of the city with five sovereigns belonging to Mr. Wilton in his pocket, the whole sum to be given to the first individual asking him the question, "Have you Wilton's Old English Cough-linctus?" and producing at the same time a wrapper taken from a bottle of this preparation. If the money was not claimed it would be presented to the Veterans' Home. This was what came of it, for, though the bearer of the five sovereigns tramped the streets all day long, no claimant came forward. The offer was repeated later on, when the 5*l.* was secured by a man who systematically asked every man he met, and eventually got the right one.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.—The following decisions under the Commonwealth tariff have been issued by the Customs Department: Air-cushions and pillows, when part of invalid-beds, free; air-cushions and pillows, other, 20 per cent.; saccharometers, as instruments for measuring the density of liquids, free; aniseed, as a drug, free; sulphate of quinine (Howards'), free; borax, free; caustic soda, free; cotton-wool and waddings, free; sandalwood oil, free; "O.S. Tooth Blocks," 3*l.* per lb., or 20 per cent., whichever higher; sterilisers for sterilising surgical instruments, 20 per cent.; conversation-tubes, indiarubber, 15 per cent.; ear-cornets, metal, 20 per cent.; cheese-colouring, not containing spirit, free; nail-brushes, as brushware, 25 per cent.; wine of cod-liver oil, 8*s.* gal.; sanitary fluid, Jeyes's as disinfectants, free; carbolic acid disinfectant, as soap n.e.i.,  $\frac{1}{2}$ *l.* per lb.

RECIPROCITY.—From the report of the meeting of the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales a motion by Mr. Mears was passed that the Board are prepared to register (a) those persons whose names appear on the present official register of the State Pharmacy Boards or Pharmaceutical Societies; (b) those who in future will be registered by the State Boards or Societies on the strength of having (1) passed a prescribed Preliminary examination in Latin, English, and arithmetic, or its prescribed equivalent, (2) served an apprenticeship or recognised assistantship of not less than three years, (3) passed an examination in botany, materia medica, chemistry, and pharmacy; provided that the other Boards also register those persons at present on the official register of New South Wales, and who in future will be so registered on the strength of having fulfilled the conditions laid down in Section B, Sub-sections 1, 2, and 3.

THE TITLES QUESTION.—Mr. Millard Johnson brought before the Pharmaceutical Society of Australasia the question of protection of the title "chemist." It seemed, he said, very unfair that the law should require a costly and exhaustive education from persons who desired to practise as chemists, and that any unqualified person should be entitled to call himself a manufacturing, analytical, or consulting chemist. In Tasmania an Act already existed prohibiting the sale of medicines and drugs by any person excepting a chemist, but in the State of Victoria the sale of patent medicines and drugs was almost as largely in the hands of grocers as it was in those of chemists. He had not prepared any definite scheme to submit to the Council, but he thought that a committee might be appointed to go exhaustively into the matter, and to communicate with the other States with a view to seeing if some united action could not be taken. A committee of the whole Council is to deal with the matter.

## Colonial and Foreign News.

A CARDAMOM SYNDICATE is at work in North Travancore, having taken up land granted by the Government. The *Ceylon Observer*, which makes this announcement, gives no further particulars, beyond mentioning the names of two planters who are connected with it.

CARBOLIC ACID IN TRIESTE.—On account of the frequent cases of carbolic-acid poisoning in Trieste the Trieste Magistrate has appealed to the authorities to issue regulations restricting its free sale. In the meantime, the pharmacists of Trieste are urged to exercise the greatest care in the sale of pure carbolic acid, and to avoid selling it to children and irresponsible people.

RESULT OF AN ERROR.—Some time back an assistant in a pharmacy at Budapest supplied a customer with chlorate of potash instead of Carlsbad salts, causing the death of the patient who took the powder. The widow claimed compensation from the then proprietor of the pharmacy, Dr. Emerich Landau. At the trial, just concluded, the Court ordered the accused to pay an annuity of 570*k.* to the widow and children.

## Business Changes.

BOOTS (LIMITED) have opened a branch pharmacy at 5 High Street, Barnstaple.

A BRANCH BUSINESS will shortly be opened at 168 Kentish Town Road, N.W., by "Squire, Cash Chemist."

MR. F. PETTIFER, chemist and druggist, has bought the business at Greenhill, Harrow, formerly belonging to Mr. J. Noble, chemist and druggist.

MR. R. KEIR, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business formerly carried on by Mr. W. Ratherham, chemist and druggist, at Micheldean, Glos.

MESSRS. J. W. PINDAR & Co., druggists' engineers, have removed from 75 New Church Road, Camberwell, S.E., to 7 Pocock Street, Blackfriars Road, S.E.

MR. W. A. SOMERVILLE, chemist and druggist, Rake Lane, Upper Brighton, Cheshire, is removing from his present address to more commodious premises a few doors away.

MR. PAUL HOLZMÜLLER has commenced business as a wholesale druggist at 17 rue de Zancry, Paris. He is prepared to act as buying agent for London and colonial houses, and will also accept agencies.

MR. H. BAILLES, late of Hartlepool, who recently disposed of his drug-business there, has settled down in Heaton, and has just taken over Mr. C. H. Garbutt's branch establishment at 221 Shields Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MR. LAIDLAW (formerly of Brechin, N.B.) has opened a new chemist's business in Brentwood Avenue, W., Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Mr. Crawhall (late of Harrogate) is responsible for a similar opening in the same district—St. George's Terrace.

MESSRS. DYSON & Co. have leased a shop (adjoining the Monument) in Granger Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and will open early in December. The company will be conducted on "store" principles, and will make photo-requisites a speciality.

MR. EDWARD GASCOYNE, chemist and druggist, has disposed of the freehold of the property 58 Long Row, Nottingham, wherein he has carried on business and the Sheppards before him for fifty-four years. Mr. Gascoyne retains possession until Christmas.

MR. R. ANDERSON, chemist and druggist, for several years past a member of Messrs. Mawson, Swan & Weddell's staff in Newcastle, has purchased the chemist's business in Chester Road West, Sunderland, established and carried on by Mr. C. A. Hedley. Mr. Hedley has gone south. Messrs. Berdoo & Co., London, acted for Mr. Hedley; whilst Mr. G. F. Merson, of Wilkinson & Simpson (Limited), Newcastle-on-Tyne, represented Mr. Anderson.



## Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

### COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Vice-President was unable to be present at Wednesday's meeting, owing to a severe cold, the other absentees being Mr. Park, Mr. Savory, and Mr. Storrar. Mr. Percy Robbins offered the Louis XIV. mortar which stood in his late father's shop in Wardour Street to the Society, and it was thankfully accepted. A sum of 102*l.* was voted in grants from the Benevolent Fund. A rather large bill of over 600*l.* from the builders was incurred, owing to the state of the roof and chimneys. The table in the lecture-theatre, which is historic, is to be replaced by a modern one. Professor Harvey Gibson, Mr. Herbert Jackson, and Mr. Francis W. Stamp were made examiners for England and Wales, in place of Professor Millar Thomson, Professor Farmer, and Mr. G. S. Taylor. The examinational nominations made by the Scotch executive were adopted. The Divisional Secretaries for the year were elected, although there are still seventy-five constituencies unrepresented. Mr. Walter Hills, in reply to a question from Mr. Young as to the truth of a paragraph in the *Standard* referring to a proposed third part to the poison-schedule, said there was "no authority for any such statement."

The monthly meeting of the Council was held on November 5 at 16 Bloomsbury Square, W.C. There were present the President (Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme), Treasurer (Mr. S. R. Atkins), and Messrs. Carteghe, Cooper, Corder, Cross, Gifford, Glyn-Jones, Harrington, Harrison, Hills, Robinson, Southall, Symes, Taylor, Wootton, and Young.

THE PRESIDENT began by announcing that Mr. C. B. Allen was absent owing to a severe cold, but that morning's report was a favourable one. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The portion not previously made public referred to the approval of the Council of the steps taken by the President for the future conduct of the *Journal*.

Mrs. Robbins wrote thanking the Council for its sympathy with her and her family in their bereavement.

### A PRESENT TO THE SOCIETY.

Mr. Percy Robbins wrote offering to the Society, in accordance with the wish of his father, the handsome bronze mortar which has been for many years a conspicuous ornament in his father's shop. The mortar, which belonged to Mr. Gardner, Mr. Robbins's predecessor in Oxford Street, was, as the inscription testified, ordered to be cast by Louis XIV. and presented to his apothecary. The mortar is at present at 189 Wardour Street, where it may be inspected.

The mortar was gratefully accepted.

### ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

One chemist's name was restored to the register, several members were elected, some persons were restored to membership of the Society, a diploma was granted to a pharmaceutical chemist, and one student-associate was elected.

### FINANCIAL.

The report of the Finance Committee was next presented. The report showed the following balances:—

	£	s.	d.
General Fund Account ... ..	2,337	14	4
Benevolent Fund... ..	586	17	6
Donation Account ... ..	266	11	0
Orphan Fund Account ... ..	20	13	3

and submitted for payment from the General Fund sundry accounts totalling 1,699*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.*, and from the Benevolent Fund 3*l.* 6*s.*—a printer's bill.

The payments were made up of the following items: Repairs, 600*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; *Journal*, 567*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*; current

expenses, 300*l.*; salaries, 90*l.* 8*s.* 4*d.*; and sundry accounts, 140*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.* The report was adopted.

### BENEVOLENCE.

The PRESIDENT said he would like to remind those of their friends in the country who had not paid their subscriptions to the Benevolent Fund that it was important that they should do so at once if they wished to exercise voting-power at the coming election.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was then taken in committee, after which

The TREASURER (in the absence of the Vice-President) moved the adoption of the report. He said that eight cases were considered at the committee-meeting, and grants were made to seven persons. The eighth case was deferred, pending the receipt of further particulars. Altogether a sum of 102*l.* was granted, which works out at nearly 15*l.* for each case relieved. All the cases were very deserving. One was of a chemist who had been a member for thirty years, and has now fallen on evil days; and another was the case of a former local secretary. The committee wished to express their indebtedness to the Secretary for the great pains he took in getting up the evidence to place before it, not only by correspondence but by personal interviews. The committee went on the principle of encouraging self-help, and many cases were by those means brought up to the level of 50*l.* a year. Sometimes they asked friends of the unfortunate person to supplement the Society's grant, and sometimes friends appealed to the Fund to augment the help they were able to give. The work of the Fund was of great importance, and if the Society did nothing else but administer the Benevolent Fund it would have justified its existence.

The report was adopted.

### LIBRARY REPORT.

The report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee was next considered. The report contained the usual monthly statements as to the attendances at the Society's museums and libraries, and dealt with administrative matters in connection with the school and house. On the report of the school staff the committee ordered a new lecture-table, authorised a cupboard in the chemical-laboratory, and appointed Mr. Caines laboratory-steward. For the year 1903, 1,775 copies of the register and 900 of the calendar were ordered. Messrs. Parkinson's account for 600*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* was passed, and referred to the Finance Committee. Buckets filled with sand and a fire-blanket were ordered for the chemical-laboratory. Resolving itself into a Research Committee, a report from Professor Greenish as to the work of the E. Northway Butt scholars was received.

The PRESIDENT, in moving the adoption of the report, said the lecture-table at present in use was antiquated and almost useless. The new professor of chemistry drew attention to the matter, and very rightly asked for a lecture-table adapted to the requirements of the modern teaching of chemistry. If, added the President, the Society is to keep up the School of Pharmacy as a model school, it must provide modern teaching-appliances in all the departments. Referring to Parkinson's account, which may seem large, the committee had considered every item, and were satisfied that the charges were just. Every item had been carefully scrutinised, and those which were contracted for compared with the estimates. A considerable amount of work had been necessary on the roof and chimneys. The fire-blanket and sand-buckets were provided so that a chemical fire could be efficiently tackled, and the President said the committee was to be commended on taking every precaution to guard against loss of life by fire.

The report was adopted, but

Dr. SYMES asked if all the work charged for in Messrs. Parkinson's bill was structural.

The PRESIDENT: It does not include the lecture-table, but is mostly repairs and painting. The committee is satisfied that the items are correct.

Dr. SYMES: We seem to pay the builders large sums frequently.

The PRESIDENT: A great deal of the expense was incurred in the laboratories, which have been repaired and painted.

Mr. COOPER: There were also external repairs to the building.



Dr. SYMES: I am quite satisfied. I only asked so that I could get some idea as to what we are doing with the money.

#### EXAMINERS.

The part of the General Purposes Committee which referred to the appointment of examiners for England and Wales was then taken. The sub-committee appointed to consider who should be the new examiners recommended that Professor Harvey Gibson, Mr. Herbert Jackson, and Mr. Francis W. Stamp be elected in place of Professor Millar Thomson, Professor Farmer, and Mr. G. Spratt Taylor, resigned.

The appointments were confirmed by the Council.

A letter was also read from Mr. J. R. Hill, Assistant-Secretary in Scotland, in reference to the examiners recommended by the executive in Scotland. The list, which includes a new member (Professor John Gibson) and was given in the *C. & D.* last week, was approved of.

A vote of thanks to the examiners for their services in the past year was passed, and it was resolved that the examiners should meet to conduct examinations in or about January, April, July, and October of 1903.

#### MORE REPAIRS.

The PRESIDENT said he was present at the recent examinations in Edinburgh, and found the roof of the examination-hall in a bad state, owing to the asphalt having gone wrong. As it was necessary to do something at once, he took upon himself the responsibility of ordering the repairs to be done.

#### DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.

The SECRETARY reported that he had written to all the divisional secretaries, and asked if they were willing to serve another year, and in the majority of cases had met with affirmative answers. There were, however, still seventy-five vacancies in divisional secretaryships for Great Britain. Five divisional secretaries have died during the year, there have been forty-three retirements, whilst sixty new officers were suggested for appointment. He (the Secretary) wished to record his sense of the value of the services rendered to the Society by the divisional secretaries; much assistance in correcting the register and in regard to the Benevolent Fund had been given.

Printed lists of the appointments were in the hands of the councillors, and some good-natured banter passed from the councillors to the Secretary in reference to some apparent oversights. "Chester is a city," said Mr. CROSS, "not a borough," whilst Mr. ROBINSON remarked that "Kensington is a Royal borough." The SECRETARY replied that he got the particulars as to the divisions from "Vacher's Parliamentary Guide," and must shelter himself behind the plea that the list was but a rough proof.

The PRESIDENT, in moving that the appointments be confirmed, said that although seventy-five seemed a big number of vacancies, it was not so large considering that there were some 600 divisional secretaries. The number was, moreover, less by twelve than it was last year at that time; it was important, however, that the whole of the vacancies should be filled up without delay. He (the President) had often spoken of the importance of the work done by the divisional secretaries, and it was probable that in the near future they would be called upon to render further important work for the Society. The thanks of the Society were also due to those gentlemen who were resigning for their services.

Mr. HILLS said he personally felt very much indebted to the gentlemen who act as divisional secretaries. There was not much glory attached to the office, but the work done was nevertheless very useful. Perhaps if the list of vacancies were published, it would stimulate the chemists in those towns to see that one of their number was appointed.

Mr. GLYN-JONES said he thought some of the difficulty in obtaining divisional secretaries was sometimes due to the action of their own members. He told of a case of a divisional secretary who left stamped postcards with three chemists, and not one replied. "It is no wonder there is a difficulty in getting gentlemen to serve when they are treated so," wound up Mr. Glyn-Jones.

The appointments were confirmed, and the President was empowered to fill up the vacancies.

A vote of thanks to the divisional secretaries was also passed.

#### EXAMINATIONS IN SCOTLAND.

The Board of Examiners for Scotland reported that two candidates were examined for the Major examination, and one passed. Of 110 Minor candidates, 34 passed.

Dr. SYMES: Are we any nearer a division of the Minor in the face of those figures?

#### OTHER MATTERS.

The North-East Lancashire Association sent a resolution about the pension granted by the Council to the retiring Editor, but it called for no remarks.

Two absentees from the examination, having sent certificates in proper form, were excused.

The Assistant-Secretary in Scotland wrote in reference to the vacancy on the executive caused by the death of Mr. Johnson, which has been filled by the appointment of Mr. W. P. Wilson, of Haddington.

Professor Collie sent two copies of a paper by himself and Mr. Tickle—a copy for the Council and the other for the Salters' Company.

#### THE POISON COMMITTEE.

Mr. YOUNG asked the President if his attention had been called to a paragraph in a London newspaper that the Departmental Committee of the Privy Council, which is inquiring into the poison schedules, was prepared to recommend a third part to be added to the poison schedule, such poisons to be sold by other than qualified chemists. Any such proceedings would meet—

The PRESIDENT: Excuse me, but you are asking me a question; it is not in order to make a speech about it.

Mr. YOUNG: Well, do you know anything about the doings of this Committee?

The PRESIDENT: I have seen a paragraph in the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph*, which, I understand, is to the same effect as that in the *Standard*; but I know nothing further. Perhaps Mr. Hills may be able to enlighten us.

Mr. HILLS said Mr. Young had commenced to deal with other matters than a statement of fact, which he was not prepared to answer. It is an historical fact that the Committee met on Monday; it was a very long meeting, but there is no authority for any such statement as that in the *Standard* of Tuesday and in the *Sheffield* paper of Wednesday. It is, he added, deplorable that although the Committee meets in absolute secrecy somehow these things leak out. His (the speaker's) position was one of great delicacy, and such paragraphs as the one mentioned did not make his position easier.

This ended the public business.

## Gazette.

#### Partnerships Dissolved.

**Blacklock, J., and Hamilton, E. K.,** under the style of Drs. Blacklock & Hamilton, Whittle-le-Woods, Lancashire, physicians and surgeons.

**Dudley, E. L., and Macdonald, G. E.,** under the style of Dudley & Macdonald, Bath, surgeon dentists.

#### The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

##### RECEIVING ORDER.

**Vincent, John,** Haverstock Hill, and Chalk Farm Road, N.W., pharmaceutical chemist.

##### ADJUDICATION.

**Stephens, Jonathan,** Devonport, Devonshire, chemist and druggist.

A GERMAN bacteriologist is reported to have discovered a micro-organism which inhabits mouldy ink and is fatal to rats and guinea-pigs. The harm done by ink, however, is much greater when it is used in the ordinary way, microbe or no microbe, for a few words traced therewith have been known (*vile* Shakespeare) to "undo a man." In many instances, indeed, less discomfort would have followed its infection than resulted from its use as a writing-material.—*Medical Press*.



## Legal Reports.

### High Court Cases.

#### A BEECHAM MORTGAGE.

MR. JUSTICE SWINFEN EADY, in the Chancery Division on November 1, heard an application by the defendant in the action of Beecham *v.* Mead and others to stay proceedings, discharge the order for the application of a receiver, and to direct the plaintiff, described as a "patent-medicine proprietor," of St. Helens, to transfer his mortgage to the first defendant, Mary Anne Mead, of Liverpool. This lady had bought the Lyric Theatre, Liverpool, and was second mortgagee of the property, the plaintiff being first mortgagee. She wished to pay off the plaintiff, and have a stay of proceedings. There were, however, six subsequent encumbrancers, who refused to consent to the order unless their costs were paid, and the second mortgagee was not willing to do this. His Lordship ordered the receiver to be discharged on the defendant undertaking to pay the plaintiff the moneys due to him, and further proceedings to be stayed.

#### THE "TABLOID" TRADE-MARK.

In the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice on Friday, October 31, Mr. Sebastian mentioned the case of Wellcome *v.* Taylor & Co. and F. I. Billingham to Mr. Justice Byrne. He stated that the action was to restrain the defendant from selling what were called "tabloids." It had been agreed, to make an end of the matter, to treat the motion as the trial of the action, and to take judgment on the terms of minutes which had been signed. Mr. Justice Byrne sanctioned the settlement.

#### OVAL BLUE.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Farwell in the Chancery Division of the High Court, on November 4, Richard Ripley, manufacturer of laundry-blue and blacklead, Liverpool, sought to restrain Martha Griffiths, a retail dealer at Liverpool, from selling cakes or blocks of blue not of plaintiff's manufacture, in response to orders for Oval blue. Plaintiff had the trade-mark "Oval Blue" registered in 1876, and the figure of an oval cake registered in 1884, and has used them extensively in connection with the sale of his goods. The defendant asserted that laundry-blue had for many years been made and sold in oval cakes by several manufacturers other than the plaintiff, and Mr. Justice Farwell held that the evidence did not establish the plaintiff's right to the name "Oval Blue," and dismissed the action, with costs.

#### THE THROAT-PASTILLES CASE.

In the Chancery of Lancaster Court, Liverpool, on November 2, the case of Evans *v.* Jones (see *C. & D.*, April 12, page 573) was again mentioned. It will be remembered that this was an action with reference to royalties on Dr. Bark's antiseptic throat-pastilles manufactured by the plaintiffs, Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., Liverpool, which, it was alleged, had been, in part at least, appropriated by the defendant, whereas they should have been paid over to a charity in which Dr. Bark was interested. The Court found for the plaintiffs, and in order to protect the charity directed a scheme to be prepared. Some difficulties had arisen, and Mr. Maberly now asked that it be referred to chambers to finally settle the scheme. It had been arranged that all costs should be met out of the fund, of which there was already some 1,800*l.* or 1,900*l.* in court. The Vice-Chancellor: Very well.

### Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

#### SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Sheffield on October 31, John Hudson, Oughtibridge, was ordered to pay costs for selling sweet spirit of nitre not of B.P. strength.

#### OBSTRUCTING THE INSPECTOR.

At the Guildhall on November 4, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, general-shop keeper, of 5 Cloth Fair, was fined 40*s.* and costs for unlawfully obstructing Sanitary Inspector May whilst in the execution of his duty. The officer went into

defendant's shop for the purpose of taking a sample of olive oil for analysis. The sample was served, but as soon as defendant discovered for what purpose it was needed she snatched two of the sample-bottles, thus preventing the due carrying-out of the Act. The sample secured was found to be nut oil instead of olive oil, but owing to her regaining the two samples the Magistrate could not convict.

#### SALTPETRE.

At Carrickmore Petty Sessions last week, Constable Johnston, inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, summoned Michael McCartan, of Eskerbuoy, for selling saltpetre containing chlorides equal to 8·2 per cent. of common salt.

Mr. John A. Quinn, solicitor for the defendant, asked to have the sample sent to Somerset House.

The Bench granted the application, and adjourned the case.

### County Court Cases.

#### CLAIM AGAINST A DOCTOR.

At Newtownbutler (co. Fermanagh) Quarter Sessions last week, before his Honour County Court Judge Craig and a special jury, John Bryans, a herd, sought to recover damages from Dr. Taylor, medical officer of the Bewbelow dispensary district, for the death of his daughter, alleged to have been occasioned by the administration of injurious drugs. The plaintiff's daughter was treated by defendant during pregnancy, and subsequently died, but another doctor stated that the treatment was all right. Mrs. Bryans, plaintiff's wife, admitted that she gave her daughter doses of saltpetre, but not every night. Mr. Richard J. Moss, Government analyst, deposed to receiving two bottles of medicine and analysing their contents. One of them contained 0·02 gr. perchloride of iron and 1·19 gr. Epsom salts, the remainder being water, with a very little spirit added. The other bottle contained the same ingredients, but about eighty times as strong. The medicines were tonics, largely used everywhere.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant.

#### A LOCUM'S ENGAGEMENT.

At the Clerkenwell County Court on November 3, William Jones Williams, chemist and druggist, 13 Arthur Road, Holloway, brought an action against William Ernest Clarke, chemist and druggist, 19 High Street, Kingston-on-Thames, for 1*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, as balance of wages and expenses due. Defendant alleged that 1*l.* of plaintiff's claim was money due to him (defendant) and not accounted for by plaintiff; and, further, that the 2*s.* 6*d.* expenses was more than out-balanced by the fact of plaintiff having taken 6*s.* 8*d.* out of the till for beer-money, instead of 3*s.* 4*d.*, which he (defendant) agreed to allow him.

Plaintiff deposed that he was engaged by defendant for fourteen days at 42*s.* per week indoors, or 63*s.* per week out and travelling expenses. Arrangements were made for his board and lodging, but he was to have his meals in the shop. He found, however, that no beer was forthcoming according to arrangements, so he mentioned it to defendant, who agreed that he should purchase the beer out of money in the till, and make a memorandum of the same. This was done, his supply of beer being two bottles per day. When defendant paid him his first week's wages he made no complaint about the beer, and everything went on well. On the following Thursday, however, there was 1*l.* short in the till, and defendant said he should hold him responsible for it. He (plaintiff) knew nothing about the sovereign, but as defendant visited the shop during the daytime and had access to the till he concluded that he might have taken the sovereign out and had forgotten about it. After that he (plaintiff) locked the till every night, and the money was all right during the remainder of the week. On the Saturday defendant said he had been advised in the matter, and only paid him 1*l.* 2*s.* There was no limit to what beer he should have. During the fortnight his account for beer came to 5*s.* 10*d.*

Defendant said he thought 1 pint of beer per day would be quite sufficient, and it would be injudicious to allow more. When plaintiff told him that two bottles would suit him better he (defendant) replied that he did not feel justified in allowing them. He (defendant) always left 2*l.* in the till, and



as plaintiff was in charge of it he held him responsible for the 1*l*. that was missing. He admitted that plaintiff was very careful with his till. There was a boy always in the shop with him. He himself did not take the sovereign out of the till. He was advised by five fellow business-men to deduct the money from plaintiff's wages.

Judge Edge said that did not affect him in any way. It was quite possible that defendant himself might have been in the shop during the day and have taken something out of the till. Anyhow, he should not hold plaintiff responsible for the loss, and his verdict would be in his favour for the amount claimed, with costs.

### Merchandise-marks Act.

#### APOLLINARIS WATER.

AT Southwark Police Court on November 6, before Mr. Cecil Chapman, the Apollinaris Company (Limited), of Stratford Place, Oxford Street, and Mr. Julius Charles Prince, managing director, were summoned by Mr. Walter Davenport, Secretary of the Mineral-water Bottle Exchange and Trade Protection Society (Limited), of Ridler Place, Holland Street, Blackfriars, for an alleged offence against this Act, by having applied to six bottles of Apollinaris water a false trade description. Mr. Avory, K.C., and Mr. Biron were for the complainant, and Mr. Lawson Walton, K.C., M.P., with him Mr. Llewellyn Davies, represented the defendants.

Mr. Avory, in opening the case for the prosecution, said the false trade description complained of was contained upon the label which appeared upon every bottle of Apollinaris. The words "Apollinaris—natural mineral water" appeared in juxtaposition with a picture of a spring bubbling up from the earth. The defendant company also issued circulars stating that "This refreshing beverage is a natural mineral water. . . . It flows from the Apollinaris Brunnen, in the valley of Ahr, near Neuenahr in Rhenish Prussia, and may be classed with seltzer water, as it possesses similar constituents, but combined in happier proportions by the chemistry of nature." Mr. Avory explained the nature of the evidence that he would call, and which, he said, would show that Apollinaris water was bottled as all artificial mineral waters were. He submitted that if that were proved, the description of their goods, by which the defendant company were enabled to obtain a higher price, was a false-trade description and a punishable offence.

Evidence was then given by Mr. Davenport, who stated that the question at issue had been previously raised in Germany, France, and the United States. His Society had been preparing this case for nine years, but until recently had not the evidence to go upon.

Mr. F. J. Allen, of the King's Head, Southwark Street, proved the sale of the water.

Mr. Wilhelm Schäfer, a foreman employed by the defendants for many years, gave evidence through an interpreter. He stated that he was foreman until 1891. He described how the water flowed into a basin from the spring. This was done, he said, by a tube. Common salt was then added, in the proportion of 1 gramme to the litre, and the water left for six or seven days. Iron had then precipitated. It was next drawn into cylinders. Carbonic-acid gas was then forced into the cylinder under pressure. Cross-examined by Mr. Walton: He was not a chemist.

Mr. Victor Schäfer, who had been overseer to the defendant company from 1892 to 1896, gave corroborative evidence, stating that the bottled water had a different taste from the water as it came from the spring.

Mr. C. D. Kemp-Welch, managing director of Schweppes (Limited), said it was well known in the trade that the meaning of "natural mineral water" was a water taken from the source, without adding anything to it, such as the waters of Malvern, Carlsbad, and Homburg. In the case of still waters, he quoted St. Germain, and, in answer to Mr. Horace Avory, said that German seltzer was a natural water.

This closed the case for the prosecutor.

Mr. Lawson Walton submitted that there was no evidence to justify the complaint. Nevertheless, his clients, the Apollinaris Company, were very anxious that the Court should have before it a full description of their proceedings, which should be founded, not upon vague recollections, but upon a very close and recent examination. Therefore he proposed

to call evidence for the defence, and afterwards he would ask the Court to say that there was no case for the prosecution, and not the slightest foundation for the allegation which had been made that the company had falsely described their commodity. Apollinaris had been generally accepted as entitled to be called a natural water for a great many years. It had formed the subject of several widely circulated pamphlets, in which the whole process of collecting and bottling the water was fully described, and which showed that the description complained of was amply warranted. It might be urged as a subsidiary defence that the description was in use before the passing of the Merchandise-marks Act, and was therefore protected by Section 18, but he preferred to meet the prosecution upon the merits of the case. The prosecution was instituted by trade rivals after the article had been in universal use and quite unchallenged for thirty years, and although the materials for such a challenge were placed in the hands of the trade by the company's pamphlets, the only witness who had been called as to the trade interpretation of the words in question was a gentleman necessarily biased by his own interests.

In the description "natural mineral water," the word "natural" did not apply to water because all water was natural, and he would be able to show clearly that nothing whatever was done to alter the natural composition of this water. It was drunk as nearly as possible in the same condition as when it was drawn from the earth. The water was not collected from the surface by means of vessels—that was too primitive a method—but from a depth of 50 or 60 feet, where it was most charged with carbonic-acid gas. Then it was carried by pipes into tanks, and, being then turbid, was allowed to settle. At this stage it had lost a good deal of the carbonic-acid gas, and in order to restore it as nearly as possible to the condition it was in when 50 feet below the surface, carbonic acid, which was taken from the immediate neighbourhood of the spring—some of it, indeed, had escaped from the water in the tanks—was forced into the water. Then when in the bottling process a pressure of three atmospheres was used it corresponded as nearly as possible with the pressure which existed 50 feet below the surface. The salt was put in the water for the purpose of preventing the decomposition of the corks, which, if allowed to take place, would cause the water to emit a nasty smell when the bottle was opened. It was used in very small quantities and did not affect the taste or the component parts of the water. With regard to the precipitation of iron, that would take place in any event. Very little, indeed, was found in this water, and if any got into the bottles it soon settled at the bottom or round the sides. In conclusion, he said it was monstrous to assert that they were applying a false trade description.

Mr. Chapman granted an adjournment until Tuesday.

### Bankruptcies and Failures.

*Re* WILFRID LEAN, Evesham, Pharmaceutical Chemist.—The public examination of this debtor, who purchased the grocery, chemist's, and aerated-water business of the late Mr. Pumphrey, at Evesham, was held on November 4 at Worcester. The liabilities were returned at 2,650*l*. and assets at 2,157*l*. Debtor detailed the circumstances of his starting in business, his various loans from his father, from his friends, and latterly from money-lenders, as stated in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, October 4, page 596. To the money-lenders he gave promissory notes for 150*l*. more than he received. He entered into that arrangement owing to special circumstances in connection with the aerated-water trade, and he calculated that, even after paying the large interest on the loan, given a good season, he should get it back again. A man from Redditch came to Evesham and supplied aerated waters in pint bottles; he (debtor) could only supply them in half-pints, and a change of machinery was necessary if he was to retain his trade. The season of 1902 was the worst he had ever experienced, and he did not make the profit he expected. The books had been carefully kept, superintended by his brother, a chartered accountant. The Official Receiver (Mr. L. Sharp) said he had seldom come across a failure where the books were so well kept and posted up to the last moment. Debtor said he was aware that in the year ending March, 1901, there was a net loss of 82*l*. 13*s*. The Official Receiver observed that during that time debtor only drew 84*l*. 7*s*. 5*d*. Between March, 1901, and March, 1902, the loss was reduced to 53*l*. 10*s*. 5*d*. Debtor thought there was a probability of making



the business a success, though he imagined it would take some years, but it had declined while under the management of the executors a great deal more than he thought when he took it over. He never felt himself insolvent, and was not, taking into account the household furniture, &c., which in value covered the loss of 1901-2. Unless the business was sold as a going concern, debtor admitted there would be a great deficiency. If broken up it might realise only 200*l.* or 300*l.* The machinery obtained on the hire system was returned as secured. The examination was closed.

*Re* HENRY W. F. ALLAN, 101 High Street, Kirkcaldy,  
Chemist and Druggist.

In the sequestration of this debtor the statement shows liabilities 1,228*l.* and assets 922*l.* (after deducting preferential claims). The following are amongst the creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Baildon & Son, Edinburgh ...	1	10	0
Barron, Harveys & Co., London ...	6	17	0
Bell, J. & F., & Co. (Limited), Glasgow ...	10	0	0
Black, George, & Co., Edinburgh ...	5	4	6
Blake & Mackenzie, Liverpool ...	3	14	6
Bourne, Johnson & Latimer, London ...	12	16	11
Bronnley, H., & Co. (Limited), London ...	12	5	0
Brown, Gray & Co., Glasgow ...	13	1	6
Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London ...	3	9	8
Carruthers Son & Co, Glasgow ...	1	7	9
Cleaver, F. S., & Sons, London ...	26	6	3
Cohen, J. & M., London ...	16	5	5
Currie, William, & Co., Edinburgh ...	2	13	0
Davies, Gibbins & Co., Derby ...	2	11	7
Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Edinburgh ...	68	15	5
Ferguson, John, & Sons, Glasgow ...	6	18	10
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co. (Limited), London ...	1	6	0
Forgan, David, Stirling ...	50	0	0
Foulston, W. L., & Co., Hull ...	8	10	3
Gibson, Robert, & Sons (Limited), Manchester ...	4	1	1
Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, Glasgow ...	173	9	6
Glasgow N. W. Apo <sup>h</sup> ecaries' Company ...	6	3	5
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, London ...	11	17	11
Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Edinburgh ...	9	1	9
Hockin, Wilson & Co., London ...	9	0	6
Ismay, John, & Son, Newcastle ...	10	0	0
Kelvin's Chemical Company (Limited) ...	2	10	0
Kent, G. B., & Co. (Limited), London ...	8	6	6
Kerfoot, Thomas, & Co., Manchester ...	1	3	7
Lorimer & Moyes, Glasgow ...	14	4	8
Macnair, J. & D., & Co., Glasgow ...	12	0	5
Marion, James & Ker (Limited), London ...	3	14	3
Marshall's (Limited), London ...	4	7	1
Meggeson & Co. (Limited), London ...	3	9	8
Newbery, F., & Sons, London ...	6	15	5
North British Rubber Company ...	2	7	0
Oppen, Van, & Co., London ...	5	14	0
Oppenheimer, Son & Co. (Limited), London ...	36	5	7
Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Edinburgh ...	27	6	6
Raines, Clarke & Co., Edinburgh ...	35	13	3
Reuter, R. J., London ...	8	9	2
Reynaud, Claude, & Co., London ...	3	19	0
Richardson, John, & Co., Leicester ...	2	12	0
Rimmel, Eugene, London ...	7	3	0
Ross, W. A., & Sons (Limited), Belfast ...	3	13	6
Shutze, F., & Co., London ...	5	9	9
Smith & Co., London ...	8	19	4
Smith, F. & H., & Co., Glasgow ...	25	3	3
Smith, J. H., & Co., Newark-on-Trent ...	0	5	0
Smith, T. & H., & Co., Edinburgh ...	24	9	6
Spurway & Co., London ...	2	8	0
Steiner, E., & Co., London ...	1	16	6
Summer, R., & Co. (Limited), Liverpool ...	2	18	4
Timpson, John, & Co. (Limited), London ...	9	7	0
Yardley & Co. (Limited), London ...	5	12	3
York Glass Company (Limited), York ...	16	3	6
Yuill, John & Andrew, Glasgow ...	10	7	9

*Re* JAMES GLEN STEEL and JOSEPH EDWARD FRINGS, trading as Glen Steel & Co., 19 St Dunstan's Hill, E.C., Chemical Commission Merchants. On October 31 a meeting of creditors was held at the Guildhall Tavern, Gresham Street, E.C. A statement was submitted by Mr. Frederick A. Parnaby, chartered accountant, 34 New Bridge Street, E.C., showing liabilities to trade creditors 1297*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*; creditors fully secured, 215*l.* 18*s.* Only a small proportion of this consists of chemicals. The net assets are estimated at 797*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.* Mr. Steel and Mr. Frings went into partnership in October, 1900 the latter putting in 1,250*l.* A branch business connected with the wine-trade was opened in 1901, but had not proved successful. There was no offer, and it was eventually decided that the estate should be wound-up under a deed of assignment,

to be executed in favour of Mr. Parnaby, with a committee of inspection. The following are creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Berk, F. W., & Co. (Limited), London ...	144	0	0
Bowman, I. H., Amsterdam ...	10	0	0
Brown, Gould & Co., London ...	22	0	0
Burt, Boulton & Haywood (Limited), London ...	52	0	0
Globe Wernicke Company, London ...	7	0	0
Gothé & Co., Halberstadt ...	138	0	0
Lalanue, A., Macau, Gironde ...	36	0	0
Laurent, Eugene & Co., London ...	10	0	0
MacGregor & Turner, Glasgow ...	52	0	0
Perrin, E. H., & Co., Liverpool ...	88	0	0
Robinson Brothers, West Bromwich ...	15	0	0
Royse, S. W., & Co., Manchester ...	49	0	0
Wedekind & Co., Uerdingen-am-Rhine ...	480	0	0

*Re* JOHN HALL ROBERTS, 32 Harbour Street, Whitstable-on-Sea, Chemist and Druggist.—This debtor came up for his public examination at Canterbury on October 30. He gave an account of the circumstances of his failure, as set forth in last week's issue (page 750). His takings at Whitstable, he said, were about 6*l.* or 7*l.* a week, and the business had gradually increased. He attributed his insolvency to the death of his solicitor. The examination was closed. The following are creditors:—

	£	s.	d.
Arrowsmith, Whitstable ...	125	0	0
Baiss Brothers & Stevenson (Limited), London ...	35	16	9
Barron, Harveys & Co., London ...	63	3	0
Gann, Whitstable ...	38	17	9
Potter & Clarke, London ...	10	3	11

*Re* WILLIAM WILKINSON, 50 High Street, Market Harborough; Chemist and Druggist.—The public examination took place at Market Harborough Bankruptcy Court on October 29. The deficiency is 810*l.* 5*s.* 7*d.*, and particulars were given in last week's issue (page 750). The Official Receiver said there were now sixteen suing creditors, several of whom had recovered judgment, and when the receiving order was made, execution had been levied upon his goods and the high bailiff of the Market Harborough Court was in possession. The unsecured liabilities included 300*l.* owing in respect of the unpaid purchase-money of the Harborough business; 300*l.* owing by the debtor to his wife for money lent, for which, however, she could not prove in competition with the other creditors; and three smaller loans, amounting to 111*l.* The remaining 130 creditors were nearly all for goods supplied, and of these nineteen only were creditors for sums over 10*l.*

## Quotations Illustrated.



A Clear-headed Pharmacist.

"My due . . . is this imperial crown."—Shakespeare.



## Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

### The Most Interesting Feature

of the coming P.A.T.A. Conference will certainly be the meeting of the trade delegates with the representatives of the proprietary business if any show of the latter can be got together. The tame proprietors—that is, those already domesticated—will come, no doubt, and as decoys they may be useful. But it is the still wild ones that are wanted if the Conference is to accomplish anything. Why these should come I am at a loss to discover. They know what we think of them, and unless they want to reciprocate and have a mind to “have it out,” it may save the time of the police courts next day if they stay away. Of course, if any of them should be penitent and are willing to come and say so, they may reckon on a fine reception; but that is not the kind of discussion contemplated. The delegates are coming up from far and near in the hope of meeting face to face and giving a piece of their mind to those who, they say, have first made use of them, have abandoned them when they have climbed the ladder, and are now engaged in defaming them. And THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST suggests that the parties should approach each other in a conciliatory spirit!

### As Stage Manager of the Entertainment

Mr. Glyn-Jones may succeed in salting the tails of a few of our foes. If he does, it will be wise to make a standing order barring all recriminations, if only for the sake of saving time. It is editorially suggested that the Convention should be prepared to bargain, if they get anyone to bargain with. A written guarantee that when people ask for protected articles they shall get them is hinted at. There are obvious difficulties in the way of such a contract, and I think it is hardly necessary. Chemists now have such a long line of their own specialities that most of them are glad to be relieved of the work of competing in any case where anything like a decent profit is assured. On the other hand, many associations seem to be strongly in favour of selecting two or three popular proprietors for boycott. This is a risky proceeding, and should not be ventured on without the most distinct legal sanction. It is quite legitimate for any individual to refuse to stock any article which he does not care to sell; but a conspiracy to induce persons to adopt such a course generally is another matter.

### Two Other Suggestions

for the Conference may be permitted here. First, it may be hoped that not much time may be wasted on the discussion of trivialities such as an insistence on face-value being maintained. The Northampton chemists, I observe, make the maintenance of face-value a condition of their support of the P.A.T.A. Consequently, “Pata” must struggle along as best it can without Northampton. The maintenance of face-value cannot be assured this side of Utopia. The worst of it is that the Northampton chemists go on pocketing the extra profit “Pata” gives them the while they withhold their support. The other suggestion I offer with no little trepidation. It is that the chief company-chemists and stores should be invited to the Conference. Perhaps they would not come, perhaps they would not agree with us if they did, perhaps it is a sign of weakness to “recognise” them; but against all these objections may be placed the indubitable fact that their signatures attached to any claim for protected profits addressed to the owners of any proprietary articles would

have a marked influence, and it is not at all certain that they would not be given if the opportunity were provided. At any rate, the only way to know is to try.

### The Thirst for Legal Vengeance

on the traducers of our trade which consumes both Mr. Reid and myself is not likely to be satisfied. I have been consulting Dr. Blake Odgers's manual on the law of libel, which is the recognised authority, and I regret to find that he gives no hope of success in the cases contemplated. This is how he expresses the condition: “Though the words used may at first sight appear only to apply to a class of individuals, and not to be specifically defamatory of any particular individual of that class, an action may be maintained by any individual of that class who can satisfy a jury that the words referred especially to himself.” Now, though Mother Seigel's unkind allusions do unquestionably apply to me and to my Digestive Decoction, I expect they apply quite as much to Mr. Reid and something on his counter, and to 5,000 other chemists and their specialities. None of us could persuade a jury that any one of us was specifically alluded to. Dr. Odgers quotes some illustrative cases. An Irish newspaper referred to cruelties practised on the workpeople “in some of the Irish factories.” In that case one firm in the locality were able to convince a jury by evidence of associated circumstances that they were pointed at, and they got damages. But in another instance Mr. Justice Willes laid down as the law that “if a man wrote that all lawyers are thieves, no particular lawyer could sue him.” It not infrequently happens that it is grateful and comforting to say something like that of lawyers, and to know that it may be said safely is the reward of this research.

### Mr. Timothy Healy,

M.P. for Uganda, must be very complaisant to be willing to stand godfather to Dr. McWalter's questions concerning the creed of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society in Ireland. If the Chief Secretary should fail to think of any plan to modify the constitution of the Society so as to compel the members in Dublin, Belfast, Cork, and Galway to return Catholic councillors, what scheme could these clever gentlemen between them contrive? I can think of none consistent with the liberty which Mr. Healy and his fellow Nationalists so passionately insist upon. This dissatisfaction with the result of popular election suggests the inquiry, What would become of the Pharmaceutical Society in the event of Home Rule being secured? Would the Council be appointed by the Pope?

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has been a plum for the investor who prefers 5 per cent. to  $2\frac{1}{2}$ . I congratulate those chemists who have secured allotments. The limited-liability scheme will soon have spread itself all over the wholesale drug-trade, and so far as I know it has worked well both for the companies and for their customers where it has been adopted. To what extent the holding of shares by customers influences their orders I do not know, but I suppose it must have a certain effect. But one of the chief advantages of “converting” always seems to me to be the opportunity afforded for the staffs to acquire a direct interest in the businesses in which they work. Ultimately I do not doubt it will be on this basis that the relations of capital and labour will rest.

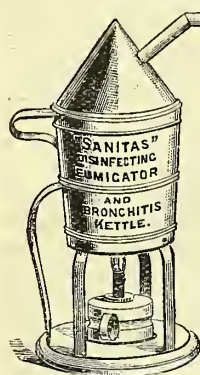
THE British Consul at Salerno reports that the Baitipaglia olive-oil works, though still in their infancy, are producing excellent results, and there is every probability of their extension, as land is cheap, and there is a large production of olives in the surrounding country.



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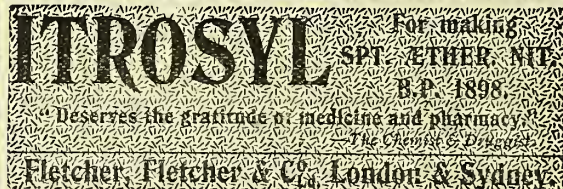
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## Editorial Comments.

### The Poisons Committee.

WE are now drawing near to the disclosure of the results of the inquiry by the Committee of experts which has during the past twelve months taken evidence respecting amendment of Schedule A to the Pharmacy Act. This week paragraphs have appeared in the daily newspapers respecting it, a *Standard* paragraph being in the following terms:—

The Departmental Committee which was appointed to consider the sale of articles containing poison used in agriculture and horticulture, has nearly finished its labours. The draft report which has been prepared has been practically approved. It is understood that it will recommend the addition of a third schedule to the Pharmacy Act, by which persons other than are authorised by the Pharmacy Acts will be licensed to sell articles containing poisons that are used in agriculture and horticulture, subject to regulations to be drawn up by the Privy Council. These regulations will, it is expected, provide that the articles shall be in



special bottles and have special labels, and their general effect will be that articles like sheep-dip and insecticide will be freed from some of the restrictions that now exist.

Following upon this a Sheffield paper on Wednesday made the subjoined statement:—

The Departmental Committee on Poisons, which has been carrying on its work for about a year, and has held some seven-teen or eighteen sittings for the reception of evidence, has had a meeting to consider the draft report of the Chairman, Sir Herbert Maxwell. Though the report has not yet been finally adopted it is understood that it will recommend the addition of a third schedule to the Pharmacy Act, under which persons who are not authorised pharmacists may be licensed to sell poisonous articles of use in agriculture and horticulture, subject to regulations to be laid down by the Privy Council in the interests of the public safety. These regulations are expected to insist on special shapes and labels for bottles and packages containing poisonous substances, and other alterations are also to be recommended in the Pharmacy Act schedules, which will have the effect of liberating the sale of sheep-dips, insecticides, and other similar articles, which has hitherto been restricted to pharmaceutical chemists, and placing it under reasonable restrictions in the hands of persons more directly concerned with agricultural and horticultural industries.

Our parliamentary correspondent has also gathered some information from a reliable source, but he does not refer to a third schedule, and, though briefer, his information is more precise. It will be observed that Mr. Walter Hills (a member of the Committee) stated at the Pharmaceutical Council meeting on Wednesday that there is no authority for the published statements. He said no more than that, or anything as to their accuracy or otherwise. It will be remembered that the Committee was appointed in June, 1901, by the Privy Council, and it was claimed that the object was to ascertain how far effect could be given to the claim by seedsmen, ironmongers, and others that they should be permitted to sell poisons for agricultural and industrial purposes in sealed packets, as supplied by manufacturers or wholesalers. The evidence has been in this direction, and it is no secret that the anti-pharmaceutical witnesses have made a stronger impression upon the members of the Committee than those who were called as representing the drug-trade; moreover, the pharmaceutical witnesses did not, like those on the other side, represent concerted action, and their independent evidence occasionally conflicted the one with the other. We have been told by several witnesses that the majority of the members of the Committee were so impressed with the case for the sale of packed poisons that there could be no doubt as to the nature of the report which would be submitted to the Privy Council. Members of committees of this kind occasionally permit witnesses to form impressions contrary to their own, but, however that may be, there is no hope that the report of the Committee will be favourable to the integrity of the Pharmacy Act, 1868. It should be clearly understood that the report will not be made to either House of Parliament, but to the Privy Council, so that any action to be taken by that Department in regard to it would be either (1) to advise the Pharmaceutical Society to extend the schedule or the regulations for the sale of poisons, or (2) to frame a Bill for the amendment of the Pharmacy Act if the recommendations advised by the Committee are beyond the present provisions. There is scope for both courses, but the second one is the more serious and likely. When a Bill does come before Parliament, we have little doubt that chemists and druggists in Great Britain will unite in bringing to bear upon members of the House of Commons all their influence with the view to securing for themselves (as individuals who have met the requirements of the State in regard to qualification) the protection of acquired interests, which is their due. Parliament is not accustomed to impose conditions of trading upon sections of the community which involve expenditure of capital on the part of those who comply, and afterwards radically change the conditions without giving compensatory

consideration to those whose property is detrimentally affected. Chemists and druggists should, if need be, fight for this principle, but the higher one must not be forgotten—viz., that the Pharmacy Act, 1868, has been of such advantage to the public in safeguarding the distribution of poisons that relaxation of its restrictions will be dangerous to the public.

## Carriage of Inflammable Liquids.

IN a recent issue we briefly called attention to the new regulations made by the railway companies of this country in regard to the carriage of inflammable liquids. Since then much indignation has been aroused throughout the country, and it is apparent that the drug-trade will suffer considerable inconvenience and loss through the regulations, which, however, are primarily aimed at the motor-car industry. The regulations apply to the following liquids, which we group under the minimum charges for carriage (these are substantially as before):—

### 5s., Collected and Delivered.

Petroleum, sp. gr. not below 0.680.	Petrol.
Benzene.	Sulphuric ether.
Benzoline.	Gasoline.
Carburine.	Petroleum ether or spirit.
Motor-car spirit.	Enamel anti-fouling composition.

### 5s., Station to Station.

Rubber-solution and other solutions containing naphtha or the like (in tins).	Collodion.
Benzine collas.	Xylonite-paste.
	Pentane.

### Charge as for 1 ton, Station to Station.

Acetone oils and acetone.	Hydrocarbon from oil-gas manufacture.
Benzole (coal-tar).	Sulphuric ether in 10-gal. iron drums.
Naphtha (coal-tar).	Pentane.
Toluol.	
Naphtha (mineral).	
Rubber-solution (in casks, iron drums, &c.).	

### Charge as for 8 tons.

Certain of the liquids when conveyed by tank-waggon.

The strictures as to the carriage and non-liability of the carrying companies are exceedingly severe. Thus they henceforth require consignors or consignees to sign consignment-notes, in which is a clause stating that they will indemnify the company against all claims for any injury to servants of the railway, or any damage to property arising from the carriage of such goods, unless it can be proved that the injury or damage is due to the wilful neglect of the company's servants. The sting lies in the tail of this clause, as it would be practically impossible for the senders to prove wilful neglect of the company's servants. A similar clause has always appeared on the consignment-notes, but hitherto it had been the practice of senders to strike their pen through it before signing the consignment-sheet, and until now the companies have accepted the goods with that clause erased. About two years ago the railway companies tried to put a stop to this erasure, but failed. In the new rules there are fourteen pages of complicated regulations and conditions, and it is evident that if there should be some trifling and unintentional breach of any of them the companies can hold the senders responsible for any damage that may arise in transit, even if the damage may be directly occasioned by the gross carelessness of one of the company's servants. Messrs. Carless, Capel & Leonard, of Hackney Wick, one of the largest firms directly affected, have issued a circular to their customers setting forth a clear statement of the case. They flatly decline to assume the



responsibility placed on them by the railway companies, and will only forward such goods at the risk of the buyer. Naturally many buyers refuse to accept the risk, and business is practically at a standstill so far as rail-carriage is concerned. The firm point out that the railways' stipulation is a kind of indirect and practically unlimited risk, against which it is impossible to insure; it shifts to the sender the liability which fairly belongs to the railway companies as carriers, and upon the basis of which all their charges have been arranged. Immediately the new regulations were issued Messrs. Carless, Capel & Leonard wrote to the companies saying it was their intention to comply with them as regards provision of proper packages, but that after the goods had been delivered to the railway companies the senders' loss should be limited, as hitherto, to the value of the goods themselves. They also suggested, as a concession to the company, that the senders' liability in case of proved non-compliance with the regulations should, in event of accident, be 20% or even 50% for each offence. To these suggestions no reply has been received from the railway companies, and a deadlock has ensued. If any serious accidents had lately arisen through the carriage of such liquids one would not have been surprised at the companies' attitude, but we have it on the authority of the above-mentioned firm that they have been in business for forty years and never had an accident with goods in transit. The companies give no adequate reason for their change of policy, except the fact that the number of motor-cars is multiplying so fast, with a consequent enormous increase in the carriage of petrol, that they decline to accept the risk any more; but that does not explain why other inflammable liquids of a non-motoric character—such as sulphuric ether and boot-cement—are included in the embargo. It rather looks as if the companies are alarmed by increasing competition of motors as carriers. If that should prove to be the game, the railway companies may rely upon getting no sympathy from the public or from Parliament. It is probable that the Board of Trade will take up the matter, as a few days ago, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, Mr. Gerald Balfour, who, of course, had no information as to the new regulations, said he "would consider whether the Board of Trade can usefully approach the railway companies in the matter," if he was furnished with particulars. That is not a very encouraging reply—indeed, it indicates better than anything else could how the trade of the country is warped by the bureaucratic methods of Whitehall. It is Mr. Balfour's business, or that of his Department, to have first-hand information on matters of this kind.

Since the above was written we understand that a meeting of the general managers of the railway companies, the petroleum-merchants, and other interested parties was held on Tuesday, the outcome of which was that a committee of managers was appointed to revise the objectionable clause in the way-bill. It would therefore appear that the whole matter may be adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

#### THE JAPANESE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

We have for some years been in communication with the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan, and have at times noted the chief features of the Society's journal. Recently the Hon. Secretary has sent us a sketch of the rise and development of the Society, which shows that the growth of the Society has been steady and strong. Founded in 1878 by forty-nine graduates and undergraduates of the pharmaceutical section of the medical department of Tokyo University as the Tokyo Pharmaceutical Society, and in 1892 renamed the Pharmaceutical Society of Japan, the members now number 2,059, or a few more than the British Society numbered at the same period of its career. It should be

noted that the Japanese Society's meetings are purely technical, there being no legal functions to discharge. The journal called *Yaku-gaku-zasshi* was started in 1881, and pharmaceutical exhibitions were held in 1890, 1893, and 1895, which we noted at the time. The officers of the Society are all honorary, the President being Mr. W. N. Nagai; Vice-President, Mr. J. Shimoyama; Secretary, Mr. K. Tamba; Treasurer, Mr. T. Yamada; Editor, Mr. M. Hirayama. The high standard reached by Japanese pharmacists is reflected alike in the journal and in the national Pharmacopœia.

#### MADRAS GOVERNMENT CINCHONA.

The annual report of the Madras Government cinchona-plantations for 1901-2 shows that the quantity of quinine distributed during the year was the largest on record, a considerable increase having taken place in the sale of pice-packets through the Post Office. Over 9,500 of these packets (each containing 102 5-gr. powders, and the whole representing 191,648 ozs.) were sold, as compared with 8,792 sold in the previous year. The year was a successful and fortunate one in every way, but when we find that the balance-sheet shows a loss of 7,293r., that statement is discounted. The loss was due to the low prices charged and realised during the year not being sufficient to cover working-expenses. It is expected that prices will have to be raised in future or the cost of production materially reduced. A feature of the year was the installation of new machinery, the bark now being dealt with by the shale-oil process instead of with fusel oil as before. It was soon found that the machinery was defective in some respects and gave unsatisfactory results, and it was not until steam-coils had been inserted in the extractors for the purpose of heating the shale oil that the full return of alkaloids was obtained. The bark worked up, however, was of inferior quality, so that as the Government remarks, "the year's work cannot either in point of quantity or of cost be taken as a criterion of the efficiency of the factory." The area under cinchona-cultivation is 1,071 acres, of which 831 acres is devoted to old trees the remainder consisting of three extensions. The expenditure on the upkeep of the total acreage, including the charges of the head office, works out at 47r. 10a. per acre, the total expenditure being 1,30,051r. Excepting on one estate (Hooker), where the trees died out in considerable numbers, the plantations thrived in the year under review. The year's crop amounted to 154,044 lbs. of Crown and Hybrid bark, but the annual yield required from the existing plantations has been fixed for the present at 3,000 lbs. of manufactured quinine, and this amount is represented by 85,750 lbs. of bark containing 3½ per cent. of quinine sulphate. This has led the Government to state that it would be glad to have the director's assurance that the plantations have not been overworked, and it draws attention to the importance of maintaining the plantations as a reserve against the contingency of the market-price rising. That contingency, however, is not likely to arise yet awhile, considering that Java shipped this year over 11,000,000 lbs. of bark. During the year some important experiments were made on the Doddabetta estate, samples of bark being taken from thirty-eight trees—large and well-grown trees selected at random. The results in a few cases were extraordinary, some sample, giving as much as 13.90 per cent. of quinine sulphate, but it is not stated what the average percentage was—probably less than 5 per cent. Further experiments are to be made, and seed from the trees yielding the highest percentage will be carefully selected, sown, and their produce tested. The report is written by Mr. George Romilly, the new officiating director, who has recently taken over the department.

**A USEFUL HINT.**—That nasty viscid drug cannab. ind., in extract or tincture, is most readily cleared off knives or out of measures, or from the hands, by using a solution of sodæ carb. The stuff submits like a lamb.



## Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

### MEETING OF POISONS COMMITTEE.

I am informed that the Poisons Committee held their first meeting after the recess at the House of Commons on Monday. Sir Herbert Maxwell presided. The draft report was under consideration, and the proceedings were somewhat lengthy. I am told that, with one exception, the Committee are in favour of the cessation of the restrictions which have hitherto been in force in regard to agricultural and other similar businesses. My informant leads me to believe that an effort is being made to induce the Committee to modify the restrictions in connection with poisons used in the manufacture of photographic materials, and also in regard to such things as disinfectants and paints.

### THE IRISH PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Healy's question regarding the constitution of the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, which I wrote about last week, was answered by Mr. Wyndham on Monday, November 3. The question referred to the absence of Roman Catholics from the Council. Mr. Wyndham, in reply, said the Government has no official knowledge of the matters alluded to in the question. The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was constituted by the Act 38 and 39 Vict., c. 57, and the mode of election of members of the Council and its officers, and of the appointment of examiners, is prescribed by statute and regulations issued thereunder. Religious tests are not imposed, and the Government sees no necessity for imposing them.

### BRUSSELS SUGAR CONVENTION.

Mr. Balfour, replying to Mr. Lough, has stated that the sanction of Parliament is not required for the ratification of the Treaty in respect to the Sugar Convention.

### DENTISTS AND THE ARMY.

The number of men invalidated home from South Africa during the war for defective teeth is officially stated to have been 2,451. It appears that the subject of improving the dental condition of the rank and file is receiving careful consideration. Appointments of dentists were made during the war, and the War Office is now awaiting the result of certain experimental measures that have been adopted.

### CARRIAGE OF INFLAMMABLE LIQUIDS.

As to the carriage of petroleum spirit and other inflammable liquids by the railway companies, the President of the Board of Trade has been in communication with the Railway Companies' Association, and he told Mr. Scott Montagu on Tuesday that a conference had been arranged between the general managers of the several railways and a deputation representing those interested in the traffic.

### AN EXCESS OF FUSEL OIL.

In his message to the Legislative Council, in March last by Sir William MacGregor, the Governor of Lagos, it was shown that over-proof spirits, containing from 1.26 to 4.31 per cent. of fusel oil, were being imported into West Africa. The matter having been brought to the notice of the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain has informed Colonel Welby that the over-proof spirits in which a deleteriously high proportion of fusel oil was found were not gin, rum, brandy, or whisky (which the Government chemist, after a long series of analyses, has found to be free from injurious ingredients), but alcohol. The Governor is of opinion that alcohol containing a noxious substance like fusel oil in deleterious quantity should be seized and dealt with in such a way that it should not reach the public; but fresh legislation is required to give the Government the necessary powers, and the Governor has informed his Council that a Bill for this purpose will be introduced.

### INFERIOR BASIC SLAG.

Mr. Cross, a member of the Poisons Committee, has brought up this week an alleged importation of spurious basic slag, founding his case for departmental action upon the recent prosecution at the Mansion House and Old Bailey. A Brussels manufacturer was charged with selling, under false warranty, two cargoes of this material. Mr. Hanbury says he will

continue to watch the case. He has directed his inspectors' attention to the prosecution, in order that they may bring the matter to the notice of the local authorities they visit. [The final stage of the case was reported in the *C. & D.* last week!—EDITOR.]

## Marriages.

MCBRYDE—BEATON.—At the Parish Church, Strathpeffer, on November 5, James McBryde, chemist and druggist, London, to Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Hugh Beaton, postmaster, Strathpeffer.

MURDOCH—MACGILLIVRAY.—At St. Andrew's Church, Ealing, on November 6, by the Rev. Dr. Thain Davidson, D.D., John Murdoch, of 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C., to Eliza Margaret (Daisie), daughter of Mr. Duncan MacGillivray, Tobago, West Indies.

WARINGTON—SPACKMAN.—On October 28, at All Saints' Church, Leicester, by the Rev. C. J. Creed, vicar, Robert Warington, F.R.S., of High Bank, Harpenden, to Rosa Jane Spackman, daughter of the late F. R. Spackman, M.D.

## Deaths.

BROWNE.—At Frith Lodge, Northwood, Hertfordshire, on November 2, Mr. Lennox Browne, F.R.C.S.E., the specialist on throat-diseases. In his younger days Mr. Browne was a teacher of drawing, but this he gave up to follow his father as a medical practitioner. He studied in Edinburgh and London, and became an M.R.C.S.L. in 1863, ten years later getting the Edinburgh fellowship. From 1865 to 1873 he was associated with the late Sir Morell Mackenzie. He published several books on diseases of the throat and nose, and was joint author with Emil Behnke of "Voice, Song, and Speech." He was one of the founders of the Central London Throat and Ear Hospital.

HIGGINS.—At 105A Crawford Street, Portman Square, W., on October 29, Mr. James Higgins, chemist and druggist. Mr. Higgins died from the effects of a sudden apoplectic seizure, soon after returning home from acting as foreman of a Coroner's jury.

HOPE.—At Hillside, Wellingborough, on November 3, Mr. Wm. Ash Hope, chemist and druggist. Aged 75. Mr. Hope was born at Uppingham on July 16, 1827, being the son of Mr. William Hope, chemist, of that town. He was duly apprenticed to pharmacy, and, at the age of 25, purchased the business of a chemist in Silver Street, Wellingborough. In this he was successful, and a few years later added to it a wholesale section and the manufacture of cattle-foods. He took two of his sons into partnership, and under the style of W. A. Hope & Sons the firm was known over a very wide area, there being few agricultural shows where they were not represented by an exhibit of their products. Mr. Hope sold his retail business about twelve years ago, but continued for some years to take an active part in the wholesale trade of his firm, which now has establishments in London and Leicester. Advancing years and ill-health caused his retirement four or five years ago, but he continued to reside in Wellingborough. He had ten sons, whose names are: Hodgkin (Wellingborough), John Hart (Bedford), Arthur Peach (Ph.Ch., Blackpool), Edward Hodgkin (Surbiton), Hodgkin Conyers (London), Herbert Beresford (Scarborough), Philip Septimus (Northampton), Henry (London), Sidney Ash (Ecton), and Vacey Linnington Hope (London).

LAWRENCE.—On November 1, at Tenter Lodge, Karesborough, Mr. William Pierpoint Lawrence, pharmaceutical chemist. Aged 71.

MACPHERSON.—At Stornoway, on October 26, John MacKenzie, youngest son of the late Mr. Alexander Macpherson, chemist. Aged 29.

WILKINSON.—At "Riverdale," Bellingham, on November 5, Mr. Thomas Turnbull Wilkinson, chemist and druggist, senior partner of Messrs. Wilkinson & Simpson, manufacturing chemists, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Aged 62. Mr. Wilkinson died suddenly from epilepsy. He was a native of Bellingham, and went to Newcastle about forty-five years ago. He served his apprenticeship with Mr. Fairs, of Newgate Street, and ultimately succeeded to the business.



## Winter Session.

### Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association.

THE opening meeting of the twenty-fifth session was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, October 29, at 9.15 P.M., Mr. J. W. Plenderleith (President) in the chair. Mr. A. E. KELLY (Hon. Secretary) read the

#### REPORT OF THE PRIZE COMMITTEE.

There had been a better competition than in some recent sessions. In the McLaren Prize competition the first, or McLaren Prize (value 2*l.* 2*s.*), had been gained by Mr. George Steven, 27 Bruntsfield Place; the second, or Association's prize (value 12*s.* 6*d.*), by Mr. Andrew B. Gairn, 20 Queensferry Street; the third, or President's prize (value 7*s.* 6*d.*), by Mr. Peter Gorrie, 21 Duke Street; the Dott Physics Prize (value 1*l.* 1*s.*), and the Bowman Botanical Prize (value 1*l.* 1*s.*), by Mr. R. W. Garrow, 11 Elm Row. The prizes were then presented. On the motion of the CHAIRMAN a hearty vote of thanks was given to the prize donors.

The PRESIDENT, having thanked the Association for the high honour conferred on him by his election as President, proceeded to deliver the opening address, taking as his subject—

#### TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW IN PHARMACY.

He took a rather pessimistic view in regard to the pharmacy of to-day, chiefly because proprietary and ready-made medicines are so abundantly in evidence, and physicians so ready to prescribe them. For some of this, especially for the popularity of the compressed tablet, the pharmacist is himself much to blame, he said. He then spoke of the dangers of self-medication and the patent-medicine evil, holding that the latter should be discouraged, and deprecated increase in the number of small shops as being against the spirit of the times. Mr. Plenderleith was somewhat more optimistic in regard to pharmacy as an occupation, and he briefly viewed its pleasures, contrasted the greater leisure now enjoyed in it compared with fifty years ago, and the higher remuneration. The improvement in pharmaceutical education was also noted, the President deprecating the creation of two grades in pharmacy, such as there are in Ireland, and looking more intimately at the future he suggested that there is no fear of the calling becoming obsolete. There will be changes in the forms of medication; thus the echart will be largely used, plasters with a rubber basis will take the place of the B.P. sticky mass, and standardisation will be general instead of limited in application as at present. There will also be great development in preventive medicine, and the pharmacist will adapt his scientific education to commercial ends, as by dealing in photographic materials, chemicals, and scientific apparatus, and the sale of optical goods. Mr. Plenderleith next pleaded for a definite pharmaceutical curriculum and the entire separation of pharmacy and medicine, as well as more hearty and general support of the Pharmaceutical Society. Legislation for the benefit of the pharmacist alone can never, he said, be expected, as it would be absurd to give one class of people advantages at the expense of all others. But it is possible and reasonable to obtain legislation in the public interest that will materially and justly improve the condition of the pharmacist. It is a great mistake to look exclusively to legislation as the only source of improvement or the only means of protection. It is rather by the self-improvement of the individual that these ends are to be attained.

Mr. J. C. SCLATER (Vice-President), in moving a vote of thanks, said pessimism was the mark of failure. A sane optimism was the right spirit. Let them examine the list of great names that adorned the past history of the Pharmaceutical Society. There was not a single pessimist among them. No man who ever accomplished anything great was a pessimist.

Dr. GEORGE COULL, in seconding the vote of thanks, said the mention of a curriculum reminded him that fourteen years ago, when he (Dr. Coull) gave the opening address, he referred to the speedy advent of a curriculum. It would

seem that it was taking a long time, but in reality they had now a curriculum. It could not now really be any hardship if that curriculum was made universally compulsory. That Association had done good work in helping forward the cause of pharmacy, and it would continue to do so so long as they had as President one who could give so scholarly and well-thought-out an address.

The PRESIDENT acknowledged the vote of thanks, which was passed with great cordiality.

#### PROPOSED JOINT DANCE.

A letter was read from the committee of the Pharmacy Athletic Club agreeing to a suggestion that a dance under the joint auspices of the Association and the Club should be arranged. Messrs. Kelly, Sclater, and Tait were appointed representatives of the Association on a joint committee. The meeting then closed.

### Barnsley Chemists' Association.

THE annual general meeting of this Association was held on October 30 at the Royal Hotel, Barnsley.

#### ANNUAL REPORTS.

The report of the Council showed that during the session seven meetings have been held, with an average attendance of 45 per cent. of the members. At most of the meetings trade topics were discussed. The most important feature of the session has been the part taken by the members in the West Riding Federation, which has now become an accomplished fact, and from which much is expected.

The Treasurer's report showed a balance in hand of 5*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

#### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are as follows: Mr. J. B. Ellisson (Hoyland Common), President; Messrs. A. R. Tomlin and J. P. Norwood, Vice-Presidents; Mr. W. Rigby, Hon. Secretary; Mr. E. Nash, Hon. Treasurer; Messrs. Wood, Matthew, Bellamy, and Billington, members of Council. Mr. BILLINGTON gave an account of the meetings of the West Riding Federation, and notified his intention of resigning his position as Local Secretary to the Pharmaceutical Society. The Association recommended Mr. W. Rigby for the position.

#### PRICE-PROTECTING CONFERENCE.

The SECRETARY read a circular from the P.A.T.A. and it was decided that as the West Riding Federation delegates would represent the Association collectively it was unnecessary to send further delegates. A resolution was passed endorsing the action of the P.A.T.A. in endeavouring to secure a living profit; and the Secretary was instructed to write to the manufacturers of unremunerative proprietaries, asking them to attend the proposed conference in London, and also urging the advisability of protecting the selling-prices of their preparations.

A circular from the Secretary of the Drug-trade Appeal Fund was read, and it was agreed to subscribe 1*l.* to the fund.

The annual dinner was fixed for November 27.

### Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING of the above Association was held at the Y.M.C.A. Rooms on October 31, under the presidency of Mr. E. Worth. There were present Messrs. Curtis, Toone, Pars, Morris, Hornby, Reid, Bingham, Bilson, Hardwick, Botham, Wilkins, and Rose (Hon. Secretary).

#### DRUG-TRADE APPEAL FUND.

After considerable discussion it was resolved that the Secretary appeal by circular to every chemist in the district for a donation of at least 5*s.* towards the fund.

#### PRICE PROTECTION.

The circulars from the P.A.T.A. and Glasgow Trade Association with reference to arranging a Conference in London were next considered, and Mr. Williams was appointed delegate. It was further resolved to prepare a report for con-



sideration at the Conference on the advisability of fixing the face-value as selling-price of all proprietary articles. It was also resolved that the Secretary be instructed to write to the proprietors of certain articles, and invite them to attend the proposed Conference in London.

### Newcastle Chemists' Association.

THIS Association is actively engaged at present in making a systematic canvass on behalf of the Drug-trade Appeal Fund. The executive committee have divided up the area covered by the Association, and are personally making the round of their *confrères*. A substantial donation is likely to be the result.

### East Aberdeenshire Chemists' Association.

THE annual meeting of this Association was held at Maud on Thursday, October 30. There was a good attendance. After dinner, Mr. F. C. McPHERSON (President) delivered an address which dealt with

#### TRADE TOPICS GENERALLY.

He said it was not in the power of every man to command success, but, having duly qualified as chemists, they deserved to be better protected than they were. In an agricultural district, such as they lived in, they found merchants dispensing prescriptions, and he had it on unquestionable authority that gallons of laudanum and poisons of every description were distributed by them; and firms who call themselves "wholesale chemists," and who pretended to be devoted to chemists' interests, helped merchants to carry on their illegal habits, even dispensing prescriptions for the merchants. The chemists had their customers asking quotations for various items, and if they did not lower their prices, not only the sale, but the customer was lost. They had occasionally medical practitioners dispensing their own medicines, and, wherever this was done, he considered it was the chemist's duty never to miss a chance of prescribing. He briefly referred to the titles question, the P.A.T.A., and the Drug-trade Appeal Fund, and suggested that it would have been better to raise a guarantee fund, payable by instalments when required.

A resolution of condolence with the family of the late Mr. Johnston (Aberdeen) was passed.

#### TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION.

Mr. TOCHER intimated that he had been engaged in a study of the distribution of registered chemists and of members of the Pharmaceutical Society throughout Great Britain with a view to elucidating Mr. Thompson's proposal to have territorial representation on the Council. He had prepared from the register lists of all members and of all registered persons with reference to their residences, in order to obtain a basis for equitable representation. He had to deal with about 20,000 names, and he intended shortly to supply pharmacists with the information he had gained, and to offer some comments on the subject.

Mr. W. PENNIE (Peterhead) moved that the Association approve of the principle of territorial representation, and urged that the Pharmaceutical Society should strive to secure powers to render membership of the Society compulsory. Mr. A. M. LEE (Strichen) seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

#### P.A.T.A. CONFERENCE.

It was resolved to send a circular to each member of the Association, stating briefly the objects of the conference, and to collate the opinions obtained, for the use of the delegate (if any) representing the Association for the use of the P.A.T.A.

#### DRUG-TRADE APPEAL FUND.

It was decided to ask the members of the Association to subscribe to this fund individually, and to send the amount collected as a subscription from the Association. The PRESIDENT intimated the subscription of 1*l.* 1*s.* from Messrs. W. Paterson & Sons, Aberdeen; another guinea was collected at the meeting, and it was resolved to make the subscription up, if possible, to 3*l.* 3*s.*

#### THE TITLES QUESTION.

Mr. J. F. TOCHER explained that he had heard this subject discussed at the Dundee meeting of the Federation, and summarised the statements then made. To his mind, as a person possessing the qualification, the whole question of title hung round the words in the preamble of the 1852 and 1868 Acts, which said that it was expedient for the safety of the public that persons exercising the business or calling of pharmaceutical chemists and druggists should possess a competent practical knowledge of their business. It was clear from this that a corporate body as a person could not qualify, and therefore could not adopt the title, unless the individual members or directorate were qualified. It had also to be remembered that if this judgment applied to the title of chemist it applied to all registrable titles, such as those of medicine, dentistry, and law. Mr. MacEwan clearly showed at Dundee that the opinion of the present Lord Chancellor coincided with that of his predecessor. He said, on the withdrawal of the company clause in 1899, that the language which calls upon a person to qualify in any of the professions does not in turn apply to companies. What did this mean? It meant—if it meant anything—that the East Aberdeenshire Chemists' Association, or any other collection of individuals, could, by forming themselves into a limited company, carry on the practice of medicine or any other profession whatever. They should have to observe certain precautions. They could call themselves Bachelors of Medicine, but it would be necessary—perhaps it would be quite unnecessary—to have the services of at least one obliging medical practitioner. It was to be noted that this proposal—illegal as regards them individually, but which was legal for a corporate body—was to carry on a company for the purpose of making money out of medical practice, and was not a parallel case to a medical practitioner acting for a friendly society or a public institution. Here was an opportunity for pharmacists legally (!) to practise medicine and assume the title. Here also was an opportunity for the struggling medical practitioner to spring at once into a large practice, for his shareholders would become his patients. Let the medical graduate get six of his friends to join with him and issue a prospectus, and the shareholders and patients appear at the same moment. Some sort of an association of this character appeared to have occupied the attention of the General Medical Council, and he was not aware that any charge of infamous conduct had been formulated, although the question was dealt with in a manner perhaps quite as effective. The fact was that it was presumptuous, misleading, and untruthful for a limited company of unqualified persons to assume, as a body, a registrable title, and the unwarranted use had to be dealt with in some way. Mr. Tocher then proposed the following resolution:—

This Association expresses its loyalty to, and recognition of, the Pharmaceutical Council as the official head of practising pharmacists, humbly petitions the Council to consider the advisability of contesting in a court of law the view that limited companies may legally use the registrable title of chemist and druggist, and resolves to give such support as is in its power to the Council in its efforts to obtain redress of the grievances under which British pharmacists have for so long laboured.

Mr. JAMES WALKER (Ellon) seconded the resolution. Messrs. A. STRACHAN (Aberdeen), A. MILNE (Maud), W. BREMNER (Port Erroll), and A. M. LEE (Strichen) spoke in favour of testing the legality of the use of titles by companies. Mr. W. J. MCGREGOR (Ellon) said that, while he was in sympathy with the proposal to take a test-case in some form, he had absolutely lost all confidence in the Pharmaceutical Society, and had no belief it would ever do anything. He supported what the President said regarding the sale of poisons by unqualified persons in the district. Others having spoken, Mr. TOCHER replied to the charges against the Pharmaceutical Society, and the motion was put and agreed to unanimously.

Mr. A. Gall (Fraserburgh) was elected President for the ensuing year.

### Three Towns' Chemists' Association.

At a meeting of this Association, held on October 31, Mr. C. T. Weary occupied the chair, and was supported by Messrs



C. J. Park, R. F. Roper, J. Barge, Condy U'Ren, P. A. Kelly, H. M. Morgan, and G. Fairweather (Hon. Secretary).

#### ANTI-CO-OPERATION.

Mr. ROPER referred to a meeting of the Local Traders' Federation concerning the anti-co-operative agitation, at which Mr. Weary and he represented the Association. At the first blush he felt that the Association should join hand-in-hand with the Federation and fight the co-operative societies, but after giving the matter closer consideration he deemed it unwise to attack a combination that had not affected them to any extent. The CHAIRMAN agreed, giving it as his opinion that any attempt to stem the progress of co-operative societies should emanate from large employers of labour. Mr. BARGE was against taking any action in the matter, and the SECRETARY reported that he had communicated with six chemists' Associations, receiving three replies. The Glasgow Association did not intend to move in the matter as their members were not affected, and the Dewsbury chemists had not yet considered the subject. A letter from the Secretary of the St. Helens Federation stated that all chemists in the town were members, and hoped other Associations would assist them.

Ultimately the Secretary was instructed to write to the Secretary of the Local Traders' Association to the effect that the Association had not been able to obtain a sufficiently representative meeting of chemists to enable them to attend the Conference.

#### SOCIAL.

The following were elected to serve on the Dinner Committee: Messrs. J. Davy Turney, C. T. Weary, C. J. Park, Roper, Woods, Maitland, Cocks, Barge, Johnson, Goodwin, Doble, Knight, Lakeman, Lamble, Fairweather, and Alfred D. Brceze (Hon. Secretary).

#### DRUG-TRADE APPEAL FUND.

The LOCAL TREASURER (Mr. Condy U'Ren) reported satisfactory responses to his appeal for this fund. He wished to know whether the total amount collected would be given as from the Association, or if each individual subscription would be published? He thought if the amount were in one sum he would be enabled to collect a larger number of small subscriptions. Mr. PARK considered that each individual chemist should subscribe as he liked, small amounts helping to swell the total. Mr. KELLY said he had known more than one case recently in the Three Towns where an Inland Revenue prosecution had been unjust, and the matter should have been fought. The Association banded itself together some years ago with the object of trying to protect chemists unfairly dealt with. He would like to know why the Association had not even attempted a defence? The CHAIRMAN said all chemists were recently requested to submit doubtful labels to a small committee, who would, if advised by their honorary solicitor, state a case, but not one application was received.

#### P.A.T.A. CONFERENCE.

Mr. KELLY said that to represent correctly the views of the Association, delegates to the proposed conference regarding the cutting of proprietaries should voice the wishes of the entire trade, and the questions submitted for discussion should be answered by all, with no doubtful note, especially as the result of any action might prove of immense value. Messrs. Park and Roper were elected delegates to represent the Association on the understanding that they make personal calls upon every chemist in the Three Towns and ascertain their views on the question at issue.

#### Nottingham Chemists' Association.

THE members of the Nottingham and Notts Chemists' Association have lately been in a wandering mood, so far as their place of meeting is concerned; but they did very well on Tuesday evening of this week, when they met in the City Café under the presidency of Mr. Thomas Wilson. They had a bright and comfortable room, with plenty of arm-chairs round whist-tables, and plenty of conversation before the formal business commenced at 8.30, when Mr. WILSON called the meeting to order. Then the attendance was over twenty. Mr. Wilson regretted the absence of Mr. Fitzhugh

the venerable President of the Association, and explained that the object of the meeting was to hear

#### AN ADDRESS BY MR. GLYN-JONES

on the Drug-trade Appeal Fund. He gave Mr. Glyn-Jones a cordial welcome, and the meeting heartily responded. Mr. GLYN-JONES, in the course of half-an-hour's speech, described the objects of the Appeal Fund. He considered it eminently the function of chemists' associations to take active interest in every matter concerning the welfare of the trade, although such matters might be controlled from a larger centre; and, respecting the collection of subscriptions for the Appeal Fund, he remarked that the officers of local associations, being the best workers in pharmaceutical matters, are the men who can do this most successfully. Much had been said respecting the apathy of the drug-trade, but he considered the apathy would be more intense did not local associations exist. The working of the Chemists' Defence Association had, he said, revealed the fact that further provision is required to ensure that important points of law are adequately considered for the benefit of the trade as a whole. The Appeal Fund will do that. The ammoniated tincture of quinine case decision, if sustained by the High Court, should give chemists a weapon to enable them to combat quackery in a manner hitherto impossible, for by gradually educating the public by their labels as to the utility of well-known remedies, and thus encouraging rational treatment in place of advertised nostrums, chemists should do good to the public as well as to themselves. He next referred to the influenza-pastilles and the acetum scillæ cases, and as to the latter said that, under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, there is too great a tendency to get convictions, rather than to ensure that the public get what they want. He sympathised with the difficulties of public analysts, who had to work for comparatively small fees, but submitted that the existence of the Chemists' Defence Association and the Appeal Fund would put all concerned in the administration of the Acts more on their guard. He also referred to the P.A.T.A. Conference to be held at the end of this month, and explained its objects.

The CHAIRMAN said Mr. Glyn-Jones had given the meeting something to go home and think about. He thought that each of them should support the Appeal Fund, for one did not know what day one might be called upon to answer a charge. (Hear, hear)

Mr. AMBROSE MIDDLETON said that if the Executive of the Association were to decide not to support the Appeal Fund, he would give it his heartiest support, and would move in it himself. (Laughter.)

Mr. EBERLIN said his great admiration of Mr. Glyn-Jones was due to the fact that he (Mr. Glyn-Jones) was always "ag'in the Government." (Laughter.) He always thought of Mr. Glyn-Jones as the Lloyd-George of the Pharmaceutical Society. (Renewed laughter.) Nottingham chemists, continued Mr. Eberlin, had received the mention of the Appeal Fund cautiously, and when, a fortnight ago, the committee decided to receive a large subscription from a gentleman outside the drug-trade the former hesitation was confirmed. They could not, he thought, prevent that gentleman or any of his associates receiving benefit from the Appeal Fund, but he questioned if the acceptance of the subscription was diplomatic. The Association felt it ought not to recognise the right of limited companies to evade the Pharmacy Act, whatever the High Courts might have said.

Mr. EDWARD GASCOYNE moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. Glyn-Jones for his address, and that the members should do their utmost to further the interests of the Drug-trade Appeal Fund. In support of this Mr. Gascoyne referred to the healthy check that the Chemists' Defence Association had been upon the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts administrators. As regards the Stamp Acts, chemists had been too much inclined to submit to the *dicta* of Somerset House. The authorities there were not the Law and the Prophets, and the variability of their interpretations of the Acts showed they were not infallible. It was very desirable that powerful bodies should be put upon their mettle and thoroughly challenged. He did not think the Appeal Fund should refuse the large subscription referred to.

Mr. W. GILL seconded Mr. Gascoyne's motion. While he had looked with suspicion on the Appeal Fund in the first instance



the explanation which Mr. Glyn-Jones had given convinced him of its utility, and also of the fact that as the benefits of the Fund were to be shared by everyone in the drug-trade everyone should help to pay for them; therefore the large subscription should be accepted. He felt the Fund would be a great boon to the trade. He personally had experience of law courts, and had come to the conclusion that if one wanted to get justice he had got to fight for it.

Mr. MIDDLETON emphasised Mr. Gascoyne's remarks regarding the variability of Somerset House opinions on labels.

Mr. GLYN-JONES then replied, and the resolution was put and carried, as was also another moved by Mr. EBERLIN and seconded by Mr. MIDDLETON, thanking Mr. Glyn-Jones for his efforts *re* the P.A.T.A., and recommending the committee to appoint delegates for the Conference this month.

#### A LAUDANUM CASE.

Mr. EBERLIN now said that he had a matter of some importance to bring before the meeting in reference to a sale of laudanum by one of the members of the Association. On (a date not mentioned) an inspector under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts purchased from a local chemist a sample of laudanum for analysis. The vendor subsequently received the following communication:—

Town Clerk's Department, Guildhall, Nottingham,  
July 21, 1902.

Sir,—Some laudanum has been seized on your premises which was found to be 13 per cent. deficient in alcohol. I shall be glad if you will give me a call to-morrow or Wednesday, as most convenient to you.

The vendor wrote, under date of July 21, to the wholesale firm from whom he had purchased the laudanum, stating the facts; and in a subsequent letter, dated July 24, he stated that the sample was taken from a stock-bottle just as received. On July 25 the Town Clerk wrote the vendor to the effect that no further proceedings would be taken as he was believed to be "absolutely innocent in the matter, but the excuse you make will not avail in the event of any future breach of the Act," &c. The manufacturers of the laudanum wrote the vendor, under date of July 29, suggesting that the sealed sample should be submitted to some high authority for analysis, and suggested Dr. John C. Thresh. They also drew attention to the fact that *tr. opii*, B.P. 1898, is some 13 or 14 per cent. weaker in alcoholic strength than that of the B.P. 1885, and suggested that the matter might be capable of explanation on that ground. The suggestion was adopted, and a certificate was duly received, signed by Drs. Attfield and Thresh, stating that the sealed sample had been found to contain 42.64 per cent. of alcohol by volume. (Mr. Eberlin read the full certificate.) The makers next wrote to the vendor that he should press for an apology from the authorities, and for the restitution of his out-of-pocket expenses. This he did, but they declined to offer either. On August 27 the manufacturers of the laudanum wrote the Town Clerk reviewing the whole case and suggesting that the third sample be submitted to an independent analysis. They called attention to a parallel case in the town some three or four years ago, and urged that they, as manufacturers, were injured by the annoyance their customer had received. They received a reply from the Town Clerk under date of September 8 that the whole matter had been placed before the Health Committee, who were perfectly satisfied with their analyst's report, and that they could not recognise the wholesalers as interested in the matter.

Mr. A. RUSSELL BENNET proposed that the matter be referred to the Council before it was further considered.

Mr. GASCOYNE did not agree with this suggestion. It was a most important matter, and a similar thing might happen to anyone in that room. Mr. Glyn-Jones had said it was easy to catch a man on a technical point, but this case involved a difference between two analysts. Apart from that, it was an example of the stupid practice of their local inspectors taking samples in bottles too large for the amount put into them. That slipshod method should be remedied, and as ratepayers, as well as members of the Association, they had a perfect right to criticise the doings of their Health Committee, just as the Gas Committee had lately been criticised. The wholesale house had, in a straightforward, manly way, asked for an independent analysis to be made immediately they heard of the matter

but the Health Committee had neither substantiated nor withdrawn the charge they had brought against the young chemist. He maintained that it was the duty of the Association to defend their members, and that they should protest as an Association and as ratepayers. He, therefore, moved that the chemist be asked to send the whole correspondence to the Chemists' Defence Association (of which he was a member) in order to get the advice of the solicitor.

Mr. MIDDLETON asked if Mr. Bennet would withdraw his suggestion, which was done, and then Mr. Middleton seconded the motion.

Mr. EBERLIN strongly supported the motion. He thought the law was administered in a very lax manner at Nottingham, and that they should move in the matter for two reasons: first, as to the taking of samples, and secondly, the question of the certificate. He thought they should endeavour to have an interview with the Health Committee.

Mr. GLYN-JONES also commented upon the case at some length, but he hoped no step would be taken to militate against the practice of the Health Committee in approaching defendants in Sale of Food and Drugs Acts cases, as that was a privilege not generally conceded.

The CHAIRMAN asked the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, who was present, to make a few remarks, and, these over, the motion was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. Waites, of Long Eaton, was elected a member of the Association.

#### Wakefield Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the Wakefield Chemists' Association was held on Tuesday night at the Victoria Commercial Hotel. The chair was occupied by the President (Mr. W. Pollard), and there were also present Messrs. A. Green, T. C. Whaley, C. W. Duffin, J. L. Chaplin, Hodgson Fletcher, and J. Judge (Secretary), of Wakefield; Mr. R. Broadhead, of Batley; and Mr. Sergeant, of Leeds. The special object of the meeting was to hear an address by Mr. Broadhead on

#### THE NAME OR TITLE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.

Mr. BROADHEAD said they would have noticed that it was told by a member of the Pharmaceutical Society that a committee had been appointed to consider the question of taking a test-case upon the title. Therefore whilst that committee was deliberating they, as Associations, should not pass any resolutions. In the charter of 1843 the title was first mentioned. It was not mentioned in the 1852 Act, but in the 1868 Act the title of chemist and druggist occupied a similar position to that of pharmaceutical chemist in the Act of 1852. The curious fact was that the protection of the title was not mentioned after the 1852 Act, but the reason of that was that the protection of the chemist and druggist henceforward occupied a secondary place, because the protection of the public was placed first, and that included the other. The protection, however, was, in fact, complete until 1880, when the case of the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* the London and Provincial Supply Association arose. The case ultimately came before the House of Lords, and they took the view that a company, not being a person, could not be examined and registered, and as the Act stated that no person who had not passed the examination could sell poisons, the Act was not operative as against a company. It was decided that companies by employing qualified men could dispense medicines, because it was not actually the company who sold but the qualified man who was employed by the company. It was considered that the employment of the qualified man was a sufficient safeguard. The Pharmacy Acts made no mention of the carrying-on of the business of chemist and druggist. They only said that no person could use the title but the qualified person; but Acts did not say that an unqualified person could not carry on the business. It appeared to be considered proper that the business could be carried on by anyone, so long as he did not interfere with the spirit of the Act. They had to accept the Judge's decision that it was the qualified man who actually did the business. For some years the title of chemist and druggist was not assumed by the companies. For years after the 1880 decision it was supposed that the title was still protected, though the practice had gone. How was it



then, that we now had to rake up twenty-two years' old decisions to prove that the title was lost? The restrictions on the sale of poisons were said to still exist, but the protection of the title, which was not arranged for in any way in the Act of 1868, had gone, they were told. He doubted whether this view was correct. Every limited company, it was said, could put up the title of chemist and druggist over its doors, and that despite the fact that this was unjust and absurd, and that chemists and druggists were being wronged, and that the Act to protect the public was practically repealed. He held that the spirit of the Act—and he believed the letter of it, too—was that wherever the public saw the title up they knew that they could go there with safety, for the reason that there was a man capable to dispense prescriptions and qualified by examination. They all admitted that the difficulties of the test were increasing every day, but all these things were irrelevant to the question. The bare point which chemists and druggists had to settle for themselves was, Did the House of Lords decide that the title could be used by anybody and everybody who registered themselves under the Companies Act? If chemists and druggists allowed that view to be accepted without a struggle they were indeed giving away a most important right. In his reading of the report of the case as it was published in 1880, he could not see that the Judges ever made the statement which was attributed to them. The defendants' counsel said this many times, he admitted, but why should they be for ever quoting the defendants' counsel and taking that view of it as right? Lord Chief Justice Blackburn, for instance, said he dissented entirely from the view that the companies were outside the Act. When Mr. MacEwan read his paper on the subject he of course gave selected quotations to suit his views, and no doubt he sincerely believed that his view was correct. He presented his case in a very capable way, and anyone who read that presentation of the case only would, no doubt, be much impressed by it. But he could not consider that view as entirely fair. It represented the view which *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* had taken for many years; but the queer thing was that if that view was correct how was it that the matter had not been settled long ago? The question, of course, was now becoming more important because the Associations were waking up and becoming more active. Two years ago the Bradford Association sent up a resolution asking the Pharmaceutical Council to take action by a test-case, and many other resolutions of a similar kind had been sent up since. No notice had been taken of these resolutions beyond the sending of a formal acknowledgment. There had been some question recently as to whether the right word to apply to the inaction of the Council was "refused," or "declined," or "neglected"; but this was a mere matter of words, and it came to the same thing whatever word was accepted. He entirely differed from Mr. MacEwan, but his position was that all that he wanted was that the matter should be settled one way or the other. If it were proved by legal decision that Mr. MacEwan was right he would be content to accept the decision and say no more about it, but he wanted a test-case and an actual decision. He was only afraid that whatever legislation there might be in the future it would be against the chemists and druggists, whose status was going steadily worse, although their educational qualification was as steadily getting better. The whole of the conditions suggested that there was great laxity somewhere. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society seemed to have devoted too much attention to the question of education and too little to the practical question of the value of a goodwill. (Applause.)

A conversational discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. Broadhead answered various questions, and a vote of thanks to him brought the proceedings to a close.

### Public Dispensers' Association.

A GENERAL meeting of this Association was held on October 29 at St. Bride's Institute, Ludgate Circus, E.C., the President (Mr. W. Duff) in the chair. The principal item on the agenda was the proposal to appoint a prominent man to be President of the Association, the officer holding that position as at present constituted to become Chairman of Committees. Mr. WINDMILL moved a resolution to that

effect, which was seconded by Mr. GOODALL. Mr. LINDSAY moved an amendment that the Association appoint as President a member of the Council. Mr. CLARK seconded. The motion was supported by Mr. MILLER, but Mr. CLARK suggested that it would be wiser to wait until the annual meeting in January. He thought it would weaken the Association to make so many changes following closely upon one another. Thereupon Mr. LINDSAY withdrew his amendment, and Mr. CLARK's proposition to postpone discussion on the point until the general meeting was put forward in its place, Mr. LINDSAY seconding. The PRESIDENT said he would take the responsibility of the suggestion of the alteration upon himself. He thought it would be a good thing for the Association, especially if it could get an experienced public man. Mr. DONNAN and Mr. PICKERING spoke in favour of the motion, which was carried. Several likely men were suggested by the members, but the Council will decide. The CHAIRMAN then opened a discussion on the best means of forming Affiliated Dispensers' Associations in the provinces, in which many members took part, but no definite resolution was come to. The President was thanked for his vigorous efforts on behalf of the Association, and it was agreed that an open meeting be held as soon as possible for the purpose of having a theoretical and practical demonstration of the *x* rays.

### Bradford Chemists' Association.

A LARGELY-ATTENDED meeting was held at the headquarters, the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on Tuesday evening, November 4. Mr. Mitchell presided. At the outset of the proceedings two new members and an associate were elected—viz., Messrs. A. R. Jackson, A. F. Taylor, and H. Raw. The CHAIRMAN brought up the question of whether the Association should adopt

#### REGULATION PRICE-LISTS

for articles, and also for dispensing. He said it would be a good thing to have price-lists, and suggested that they should go on the lines previously observed, basing the figures on the Liverpool price-list.

Alderman DUNN said they wanted to have at the outset an understanding as to whether the members generally would agree to a list of minimum charges. Unless there could be unanimity it was no use going on with the project. It would be of great value if the scheme were carried out and honourably maintained. In the ensuing discussion, Messrs. HERBERT WADDINGTON, HANSON, SILSON, MARSHALL, and WILCOCK (Hon. Secretary) joined, and eventually it was unanimously decided that there should be a uniform price-list as to dispensing. A committee was appointed to arrange it, comprising the Chairman and the Hon. Secretary, with Messrs. Hanson, Stephenson, Gregory, Metcalfe, and Silson, sen.

#### EXCHANGING STOCK.

Mr. MARSHALL brought up the question of the exchange by members of the Association of unsaleable patents and other things. He said they had a lot of things on their shelves which were called for once and then left for a considerable time. If members who had lists of such articles could let other members know, there could be a mutual exchange which would be very beneficial. Eventually it was agreed that in the next circular of the Society members should be asked to conform with the suggestion, and issue lists of such goods for the benefit of the rest of the members.

### Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Star and Garter Hotel, Wolverhampton, on November 3, Mr. S. Phillips (President) in the chair. A fair number of chemists (members and friends) attended, the principal business being to hear an address by Mr. John Taylor on

#### TRADE TOPICS.

Mr. TAYLOR spoke first on the Drug-trade Appeal Fund, commending it as being for the benefit of the trade. Chemists have not contributed as they should do to the fund, and if every chemist in business, he said, had given



2s. 6d. each the sum wanted would have been exceeded. Referring to the title-question, he knew that every member of the Council would only be too pleased to "have a go" at the title-question, but it is considered that the question was finished with when the House of Lords gave their decision in the companies' case. As to the scarcity of apprentices, it is not alone the difficulty of getting into the trade, nor the capital required; it is the condition of the trade that is to blame. A father who wants his child to go in for law, medicine, or any profession has to find money, and plenty of it, and it is very difficult to get into any trade or industry whatever. He (the speaker) had never any trouble in getting apprentices, but he always treated them as friends, and no matter what hours he worked, he always gave them fair hours, reasonable holidays, and time for study. When he was young he went to work at 12. There was then neither the wish nor the time for athletics. Can it be wondered that youths shrink from entering shops where such long hours prevail? An apprentice engineer starts early in the morning to work, but he finishes early at night and at 12 or 1 o'clock on Saturdays; moreover, when he has served his time, he can earn 40s. or 45s. a week. His advice is to give apprentices better conditions of living, or a lowering of the standard of education will be required to get apprentices at all. With regard to assistants, companies are able to get qualified assistants by giving good pay and short hours, but the assistants who serve these companies do not mean to stay with them. They hope to get a business of their own some day. Companies have reached their limit, and the individuality of the chemist is telling. Pharmacists should, therefore, endeavour to make the public realise the importance of their individuality. In a recent article in the *Journal* the writer seems to lament the splitting up of the trade into a smaller body of professional men and the other greater body of chemists who are tradesmen. He (the speaker) was not grieved at that, but at the difficulty of getting tradesmen to work together. Every individual chemist should be willing to give up a little to benefit the whole. The genius of some man will overcome the problems if chemists will combine.

Mr. H. E. CULLWICK said he had derived much pleasure from Mr. Taylor's address, and especially was he pleased with the reference to the difficulty of starting one's children on their careers in life. He hoped chemists would send their mites to the Drug-trade Appeal Fund.

Mr. FRY, as one of the enemy's qualified servants, said he was much struck with the fairness Mr. Taylor had displayed to the servants of the companies.

Mr. GIBSON having spoken, Mr. Taylor was heartily thanked for his address.

### Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At the meeting held at 73 Newman Street, W., on October 30, Mr. A. Latreille presided. Mr. R. E. LOWNSBROUGH, the recorder in botany, gave some information concerning oil of wintergreen, and produced a specimen of the chicory-plant, which he described. The PRESIDENT announced that the Council had decided, in the Prize Essay competition, to award the prize to Mr. Chas. Hymans for his paper upon "Glass." The prize consisted of the Association's silver medal, 5*l.*, and a copy of Remington's "Practice of Pharmacy," which were then presented. Mr. S. J. FROST then read a paper on "The Products of the Bee," which pressure on our space compels us to hold over.

### Society of Public Analysts.

THE first meeting of the session was held in Burlington House on Wednesday, November 5, Dr. A. Voelcker in the chair. A sequel to the cough-mixture case reported in our issue of August 9 was provided by Mr. A. H. Allen, F.I.C., of Sheffield, and his assistant, Mr. Scott-Smith, F.I.C., who contributed

#### TWO PAPERS,

on "The Analysis of Mixtures containing Morphine" and on "The Reactions of the Ipecacuanha Alkaloids." In the latter a *résumé* was given of Paul and Cownley's work on this subject, which the authors have been able to confirm in the course of this investigation. The three ipecacuanha

alkaloids, emetine, cephaeline, and psychotrine, dissolve, like morphine, in amyl alcohol; the two former, however, unlike it, are soluble in ether; whilst the third also differs in dissolving in chloroform. All these alkaloids give, like morphine, a blue coloration with ferric chloride, a purple solution with Fröhde's reagent, and reduce iodic acid. There is, therefore, great difficulty in distinguishing between morphine and these bases. The authors recommend the neutralisation of the alkaloidal residue, obtained by extraction of the material under examination, first with amyl alcohol in acid solution to remove glucosides and colouring-matter, and then with the same solvent in presence of excess of sodium bicarbonate, and exposure of this on a microscope-slide to an atmosphere of ammonia, when in the case of opium-preparations the characteristic long needles of morphine will be obtained, whilst with ipecacuanha residues the unmistakable octahedra of psychotrine will be formed. A confirmatory test may be applied by dissolving a little of the residue in Fröhde's reagent, when a purple solution is obtained in both cases, which changes into a Prussian blue tint in the case of ipecacuanha bases, but which fades altogether with morphine, by addition of a trace of hydrochloric acid. A number of recent examples, in which emetine and its congeners have been mistaken for morphine, were quoted. The paper on the analysis of preparations containing morphine dealt especially with the method of extracting morphine, and the application of the colour-reactions already referred to; incidentally it was observed that paregoric of commerce occasionally contains too little alcohol, and only traces of aniseed, with potassium or ammonium bromide, or even hyoscymus, in place of opium.

In the discussion which ensued, Mr. CRIPPS pointed out that ipecacuanha alkaloids could be first eliminated by extraction with ether in presence of sodium hydroxide, whilst from the acidified residue morphine could be isolated by extraction with amyl alcohol.

The next paper, contributed by Mr. SIDNEY HARVEY, dealt with the

#### COLORIMETRIC ESTIMATION OF SALICYLIC ACID,

by means of a solution of iron alum, a method applicable especially to the determination of this preservative in wines, beers, and foods.

The last paper was read by Mr. CHATTAWAY, who showed that the

#### OFFICIAL DILUTE ACETIC ACID

increases in strength when exposed in open vessels to the air, this behaviour is also characteristic of acetum scillæ, so that the excuse of acetic acid lost by evaporation cannot be pleaded to account for deficient samples of this preparation.

Mr. OTTO HEHNER and other speakers pointed out, in the course of the discussion, that acetic-acid solutions, such as vinegar, are liable to deteriorate by the appearance in them of fungoid growths; while Mr. HARVEY attributed the loss of acetic acid in the case of acetum scillæ to insufficient expression of the marc.

### Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland.

THE committee of this Society met on October 30 at Belfast. There was a good attendance. Mr. Wm. Lyttle occupied the chair.

#### ENTERTAINMENTS.

Arrangements were made for the smoking-concert to be held on November 11. A report on the concert to be held in January was presented by Mr. J. Frackelton, and the committee decided to enlarge the programme by several pages as advertising-space was being applied for freely.

#### PRICE-PROTECTION.

A report was presented *re* price of patents and proprietary articles, but the consideration of it was postponed until next meeting.

#### COMPILING A DIRECTORY.

A letter from Sir James Henderson, compiler of the *Belfast and Ulster Directory*, was read, asking the assistance of the Hon. Secretary in compiling a complete list of apothecaries.



caries, pharmaceutical chemists, and chemists and druggists, and it was agreed to assist in the matter.

### Bristol Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at the University College on Wednesday evening, November 5, under the presidency of Mr. E. F. Young. There was a representative attendance. The meeting first considered the P.A.T.A. and Glasgow circulars. The PRESIDENT, referring to the sale of proprietary articles, said there were various things that legitimately it was their function to distribute to the public. For instance, a doctor was called in, and said that a thing might be obtained at a chemist's, and if it was not unprofessional for a doctor to order them, it was not unprofessional to sell them, and there was nothing unprofessional in seeking to be paid for their services.

Mr. J. CHANDLER thought it was imperative that something towards the protection of profits should be done. It was a great shame that an educated man like a chemist should be called upon to sell things at cost.

Mr. J. G. PLUMLEY, Mr. J. COOPER (Weston-super-Mare), and Mr. H. E. MATTHEWS also spoke, the last-named proposing that the Association should send letters to the owners of unprotected proprietary articles, urging them to secure to the retailer by suitable means—the P.A.T.A. or otherwise—an adequate profit for his services as distributor; also that the firms should meet the delegates at their assembly in London in November. Mr. COOPER seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting then discussed the attitude of certain manufacturers towards the trade. Reference was made to a particular firm, and the dissemination of certain literature was mentioned, and eventually it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. CHANDLER, seconded by Mr. G. T. TURNER, that "we feel that as we are in no way concerned we take no action, but regret that the firm named has descended to make such unworthy insinuations against chemists."

On the proposition of Mr. CHANDLER, seconded by Mr. B. KEEN, Mr. J. G. Plumley and Mr. G. T. Turner were elected delegates to the Conference as representing Bristol and Clifton.

At the instance of the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. TURNER, it was resolved to vote 5*l.* 5*s.* to the Drug-trade Appeal Fund.

### Midland Pharmaceutical Association.

At a meeting of the Council on November 4 the following resolution was passed:—

That the Council of the M.P.A. approves of the Conference to be held in London under the auspices of the P.A.T.A., and has pleasure in appointing delegates to attend.

### Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association.

A SPECIAL meeting of the members of the above Association was held at the Park Hotel, on Wednesday, to consider the P.A.T.A. Conference. Mr. R. Drane presided, and there were also present Messrs. A. Hagon, Jabez A. Jones, Jesse Williams, D. Anthony, A. Coleman, R. Mumford, Templar E. Malins, D. R. Jones, and D. J. Lewis of Cardiff, W. R. Hopkins and J. Reynolds (Barry Dock), C. H. Clarke (Chepstow), H. A. Gerhold (Penarth), and A. J. Bellamy, Hon. Secretary.

The meeting decided to send two delegates. Thereafter Mr. A. HAGON initiated a discussion on the P.A.T.A. and its methods. He did not think the conditions of the protected list were fair and equitable, and he hoped the delegates to the Conference would resist any effort of the manufacturers to capture the P.A.T.A. by insisting upon the recommendation of their medicines as a return for protected profits. Mr. JESSE WILLIAMS continued on similar lines, and following upon this, the PRESIDENT, and Messrs. HAGON, WILLIAMS, TEMPLAR MALINS, A. J. BELLAMY, C. H. CLARKE, and JABEZ A. JONES spoke on substitution and other aspects of the proprietary-medicine trade. The President and Mr. Hagon were appointed the delegates to the Conference.

The SECRETARY announced that a sum of 9*l.* had been subscribed in aid of the Drug-trade Appeal Fund. In the evening a smoking-concert was held, for which an excellent programme had been arranged.

### Blackpool Chemists' Association.

THE inaugural meeting of the Blackpool and Fylde Association was held at the Palatine Hotel on Tuesday, November 4, the President of the Association (Councillor John Laurie) occupying the chair, and among those present were Messrs. Sankey (Hon. Secretary), Turver (Divisional Secretary), Ashton, Bailey, Buckley, Boothroyd, Greenwood, Keeley, Mayson, Sedgwick, and Johnson. Correspondence from Mr. Glyn-Jones and others was read, and the Secretary reported that the committee suggested meetings to be held on the first Tuesday in each month.

The PRESIDENT, in his inaugural address, dealt with trade matters, especially the great change that had taken place during the last twenty years, not only in the conduct of business but in peculiarities developed by customers, and the lack of interest the assistant of to-day displays in the success of his principal's business. He also made suggestions as to the best means for sustaining the confidential relations between the chemist and his client. A vote of thanks was passed—on the motion of Mr. TURVER, seconded by Mr. ASHTON—to the President for his pregnant remarks and general services in past times.

The SECRETARY having read communications received from the P.A.T.A. and the Glasgow and West of Scotland Chemists' Association *re* Conference, the PRESIDENT opened a discussion on the whole matter, all present speaking. It was ultimately resolved that the Secretary be instructed to write to Messrs. Morgan Richards, Seigel, Beechams, Owbridge, Kay, Bengier, Mellin, Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Fenning, Horlick, Dinneford, and Winslow, asking them to send a representative to attend the Conference. Messrs. Ashton, Turver, and the Hon. Secretary were instructed to select a suitable delegate.

A discussion took place on the earlier closing of shops during the winter months. It was urged that a time-limit, should be adopted by all pharmacies. Many local chemists already close at 8 and 8.30, but some are much later. It was resolved—

That all chemists be asked to close their business premises not later than 9 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays during the winter months.

It was also reported that the Wednesday afternoon closing, and opening from 6 to 8, had been carried out very well in Blackpool.

### Scientific Progress.

**Acetyl Compounds of Quinine.**—To prepare the quinine-ethers of the fatty and aromatic acids, Zimmer (*Chem. Central.*, 1902, 548) treats the alkaloid with phenol-ethers of the requisite acids at moderate temperatures. Acetyl-quinine requires a temperature of 120°–130° C., salicyl-quinine melts at 140° C., cinnamyl-quinine melts at 111° C., and succinyl-quinine at 97° C. Salicyl-quinidine melts at 168°. An entirely new preparation is anisyl-quinine, melting at 87°–88°.

**Parasitic Diseases of Vanilla.**—Dr. Zimmermann (*Journal de Pharmacie et de Chimie*, 1902, 38) states that the most serious disease to which vanilla-plants are subject is one caused by a parasitic fungus, *Nectria vanille*, which at first blackens and then entirely withers the stem of the plant. Another fungus causes also a serious disease, but, so far, Dr. Zimmermann has only been able to observe the mycelium. Two insects extremely dangerous to vanillas have also been detected, one belonging to the *Capsides* and the other to the *Coccides*.

**Barbados Aloes.**—Awing (*Apotheker Zeitung*, 1902, 422, states that if coarsely powdered Barbados aloes is digested for a few hours with water in a water-bath, an aqueous extract is obtained from which a new glucoside can be isolated. The aqueous extract is filtered and evaporated to a soft residue. The latter is extracted with alcohol, and the alcoholic liquid is treated with one-third of its volume of petroleum ether. This causes the deposition of a large amount of a greyish-violet precipitate. The liquid is filtered and the solvent distilled off. There is left a reddish solid, soluble in water, and which gives all the reaction of the oxyanthraquinone derivatives. It is decomposed by hydrolysis into a reducing-sugar and a body closely resembling emodin, and which is probably pseudo-emodin. It differs from emodin in being a condensation-product of that body with another compound not yet isolated.



## New Companies & Company News.

**RENNIE (LIMITED).**—Capital 5,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire and carry on the business of proprietors of, and dealers in, mineral and medicinal waters, now carried on by the Caesar Water Syndicate. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. E. Pearson, J. F. Gibbs, J. Buchanan, and W. Ramsden. Qualification, 100*l.* Remuneration, 200*l.* per annum, divisible.

**W. & F. WALKER (LIMITED).**—Capital 50,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of oil-merchants and manufacturers of earbolacene, carried on at Liverpool and elsewhere under the superintendence of W. Walker, F. G. Walker, and R. Walker, and to carry on the same and the business of general merchants, importers, exporters, brokers, factors, commission merchants and agents, &c. No initial public issue. The first directors are W. Walker, F. G. Walker, and R. Walker. Qualification, 2,000*l.* Remuneration as fixed by the company.

**EAU DE COLOGNE (LIMITED).**—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of, and dealers in, chemicals, perfumes, and similar articles, &c. The first subscribers are: A. Freeman, 119 Hemingford Road, Barnsbury, N., stationer's assistant; W. L. V. Smith, 13 Brook Street, Kennington, S.E., clerk; G. J. Webb, 48 Ratray Road, Brixton, S.W., publisher's assistant; A. S. Score, 2 Guildford Road, Clapham, S.W., stationer's assistant; J. B. Crouch, 14 West Side, London Fields, Dalston, clerk; A. Gray, 46 Pomeroy Street, New Cross Road, S.E., clerk; and W. C. Gurney, 22 Stanley Road, Islington, N., clerk. No initial public issue. The first directors are H. W. Pearce and M. F. Ryan, M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. Qualification, 200*l.* Remuneration, 150*l.* each per annum, and 100*l.* extra for the chairman.

**GEORGE A. WEALL & CO. (LIMITED).**—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalers, oil and colour men, importers and manufacturers of, and dealers in, pharmaceutical, medicinal, chemical, industrial, and other preparations and articles, manufacturers of photographic, surgical, and scientific apparatus and materials, &c. The subscribers are: G. E. Rawnsley, 14 Darley Street, Bradford, solicitor; F. H. Durant, 17 Bridge Street, Bradford, insurance broker; H. Smith, 18 White's Terrace, Bradford, gentleman; G. Stansfield, 17 Carlisle Place, Bradford, plumber; G. A. Weall, 7 Guy's Cliffe, Bradford, chemist; F. B. Pickles, 4 Pollard Lane, Bradford, leather-factor's salesman; and P. H. Stansfield, 7 Burnett Avenue, Bradford, plumber. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 20 Neal Street, Bradford.

**WESTMINSTER COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY (LIMITED).**—The annual meeting of the shareholders was held on Friday, October 24. Mr. G. S. V. Wills, who presided, stated that the College was quite full of students, and the number of students entering the College was gradually increasing. The directors declared a dividend of 6 per cent. for the year, free of income-tax.

**ELECTROLYTIC ALKALI COMPANY (LIMITED).**—The annual meeting of this company was held at Middlewich on October 30, Mr. William Thompson (chairman of directors) presiding. A dividend at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on the preference shares having been agreed to, the Chairman moved that Mr. A. E. Fletcher (formerly Government inspector of alkali-works) be re-elected a director of the company. The motion was seconded, and Mr. Layton (Southport) moved as an amendment the election of Mr. J. I. Calvert. After some interruption the amendment was carried by 97 votes to 12. Two of the directors and a shareholder demanded a poll. Mr. Layton said his side held proxies representing a majority of 104,753, and it was an absolute waste of time to talk of a poll. Amidst disorder the Chairman intimated that he did not intend to take the poll that day, but would call another meeting in a fortnight for the purpose. The legality of the Chairman's decision was questioned, but the company's solicitor advised that under the articles it was competent for the Chairman to fix how and when the poll should be taken. Colonel Pilkington proposed the re-election of Mr. James Hargreaves as a director, pointing out that he was the original inventor of the patents, and had done more than anybody else to perfect them. This was seconded, and a shareholder reverted to a mass of correspondence which had been sent to the shareholders by Mr. Hargreaves, and urged that the Chairman should be given an opportunity of defending himself. This the Chairman endeavoured to

do, declaring that Mr. Hargreaves practically held a pistol at their heads, and told them that unless two men were placed on the directorate whom he wanted he would not sign the new prospectus, and would smash the whole thing. After many lively passages the re-election of Mr. Hargreaves was carried.

## Trade Notes.

"4873 HOLBORN" is what to ask the telephone-lady for when Messrs. T. F. Bristow & Co. (Limited), of St. James's Walk, Clerkenwell, are wanted.

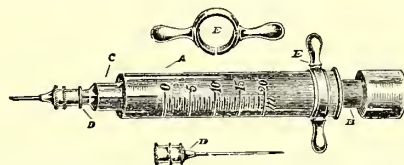
"ADVERTISING," the monthly journal published by "Smith's" Advertising Agency, of 100 Fleet Street, E.C., has been considerably enlarged and improved. The October issue is a distinct advance in matter and printing on previous numbers.

**THERMOMETERS.**—A very complete catalogue of thermometers and barometers reaches us from Messrs. O. Comitti & Son, Wells & Lyon (Limited), 67-69 Mount Pleasant, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. It contains particulars of a larger variety of thermometers and meteorological instruments than we remember to have seen in one catalogue, and moreover the prices are favourable.

**PHOSFERINE TABLETS.**—Phosferine, the Royal remedy of Messrs. Ashton & Parsons (Limited), is now to be obtained in tablet form. This will doubtless be found a convenience for travellers and business men who prefer carrying their medicine in their waistcoat pockets. The tablets may be dissolved on the tongue and taken without water. Messrs. Ashton & Parsons (Limited) are so sanguine of the success of this new venture that they have installed machinery capable of producing one million tablets a day. The tablets are packed in bottles to retail at the same prices as phosferine itself.

**THE VINOLIA COMPANY** give our readers some food for reflection in Chapter X. of Profit and Loss. It is entitled "New Ground in Pharmacy," but might just as well have been headed "The Ideal Pharmacy," since the conditions described do not exist anywhere, although Sweden and Norway approach very near to them. Nor do we think the ideal condition can be obtained in the British Empire; but undoubtedly the process of differentiation which has been going on for a generation or more has in it the shaping of a class of pharmacists such as the writer of "New Ground in Pharmacy" conceives.

**THE ALL-GLASS ASEPTIC HYPODERMIC SYRINGE** manufactured by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., London, is not a new thing so far as they are concerned, but they



supply it without the finger-grip E shown in the figure. The syringe is the ideal for assured asepticity, and, besides working smoothly, the simplicity of its construction prevents it going out of order.

**BALANCES AND SCALES.**—Messrs. F. E. Becker & Co., 33 to 37 Hatton Wall, E.C., have issued a new illustrated catalogue of balances, scales, and weights of interest to the trade. It is the most comprehensive and well-produced catalogue of the kind that we know. The numerous weighing-instruments figured include those specially suited for analytical, dispensing, and shop purposes. A prescription-balance, sensitive to a milligram, is priced at 30*s.*, but scales for dispensing-purposes are shown at as cheap a rate as 4*s.* Many varieties of counter-scales are included in the catalogue, and the selection of weights is a large one. The second part of the list is devoted to Oertling's balances and weights.

**ATTRACTIVE SOAPS.**—Messrs. D. & W. Gibbs (Limited), of the City Soapworks, London, E., have prepared a sumptuous case of their cold-cream soap for the Christmas trade. It is



a square case covered with leatherette, the top being a soft cushion handsomely embossed. The case contains six richly scented tablets of the cold-cream soap, and is altogether so dainty that there are at the price few more acceptable presents for a lady. The offer is made for six weeks only on the distinct understanding that the price is not cut. Further particulars are given in the firm's advertisement. The firm are also giving away a mammoth dummy box of their shaving-stick to show in the window, and a pedestal in black and gold to hold six sticks of the soap. This is attractive and convenient for counter-display.

"AN ENGLISH TABLE-WATER."—This fact is emphasised by Canwal (Limited), of 112 Pembroke Street, Caledonian Road, N., in an attractive little booklet they are issuing which tells all about "Fontalis." In 1895 experimental borings were made by the company on their estate at Harrogate, and a medicinal spring was discovered. In 1900 a further boring resulted in the discovery of the table-water which is now known as "Fontalis." Professor Percy F. Frankland reports that it is a water "of a very high degree of organic purity." It is held to be superior to aerated distilled water for drinking purposes, and it is advocated (for more than patriotic reasons) as being preferable to various foreign table-waters now so much in vogue. Each bottle bears a symbol of purity on the label in the form of an angel rising from a spring, surrounded by white lilies and daisies. From personal examination we can corroborate the claims of purity and palatability. Chemists should get a supply of the booklets when they order their stock.

## Personalities.

MR. E. H. BUTLER, a well-known Leicester chemist, was knocked down in the street on October 29, and sustained a fractured thigh.

MR. CORRICK has succeeded the late Mr. Collins as London representative of Mr. E. Ernest Jackson, lozenge manufacturer, Crediton.

MR. WILFRED E. BARLOW, South African representative of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., leaves London for Cape Town on Saturday, November 8.

ON October 31 Mr. A. E. Ekins, Mayor of St. Albans, was presented with a handsome framed photograph by the St. Albans Police Force as a token of good will.

MR. W. J. BARNES, chemist and druggist, was the Chairman at the Primrose League Dinner at Dover, on October 31, when Mr. George Wyndham, M.P. for Dover, spoke on Irish affairs.

AT the annual meeting of the Devonian Society in Bristol on Monday, Mr. G. T. Turner, pharmaceutical chemist, White Ladies Gate Pharmacy, Clifton, was elected upon the Committee for the ensuing year.

AMONGST those present at the annual supper and prize distribution of the Lambeth Carlton Bowling Club on October 30, over which Sir Robert Mowbray, M.P. (President), presided, were Mr. F. Bascombe, pharmaceutical chemist, (hon. treasurer), Mr. Rogerson (Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, Limited), and Mr. Richard Bremridge. Mr. Bascombe's name appears three times amongst the prizewinners.

MR. J. B. DONALDSON, who has been manager of Messrs. Armour & Co.'s London office for the last eleven years, has resigned the position, and is starting on his own account, as agent in London for foreign produce and pharmaceutical proprietaries, with headquarters for the present at St. George's House, Eastcheap, E.C. Mr. Wilson, who has been managing Messrs. Armour's fresh-meat department, takes over the general management.

ON November 3 a complimentary banquet was given by the citizens of Northampton to Councillor James Barry, J.P., of Northampton, a retired chemist and druggist, at which he was presented with his portrait in oils as a testimonial to his long and honourable connection with public and philanthropic life in Northampton. Mr. Barry is the son of the late Mr. George Barry, J.P., who was also a chemist in the Parade, Northampton, and succeeded to his business retiring about twenty years ago.



**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

### B.P.C. Formulary.

SIR,—The B.P.C. Formulary Committee would be glad if pharmacists would send in (addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the Conference, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.) suggestions for preparations or substances to be included in the next edition of the B.P.C. Formulary.

Yours faithfully,

F. C. J. BIRD.

15 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C., November 4.

### The "Imp" Circular Withdrawn.

We are asked to publish the following letters:—

68 Norwood Road, S.E.,

31 October, 1902.

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co.

SIRS,—At a meeting of the General Purposes Committee of this Association held on October 28 I was instructed to convey to you the following expression of their opinion in reference to the "Imp" insert:—

"We have always expected and received courteous and gentlemanly treatment from your firm, and we accept your disclaimer of any intention to reflect upon the honesty and integrity of chemists in general. May we point out, however, that whatever your intention may have been, there is overwhelming evidence that the trade resent and are much aggrieved by the 'Imp' circular? We would therefore suggest that in view of this feeling, however mistaken you may think it to be, you should discontinue the use of the circular."

It is only fair that I should inform you that the committee has recommended the members of this Association to remove the insert before handing your packages to their customers.

I am, yours faithfully,

ROBERT H. JONES,

Hon. Secretary London Chemists' Association.

Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C., November 5, 1902.

DEAR SIR,—We thank you for your letter of October 31st conveying an expression of opinion of your Association. We entirely appreciate the good feeling and courtesy of that expression of opinion, and we note with satisfaction that you say—

"We have always expected and received courteous and gentlemanly treatment from your firm, and we accept your disclaimer of any intention to reflect upon the honesty and integrity of chemists in general."

We take this opportunity of emphasising that disclaimer in the most definite way. We recognise that it has been persistently, although most illogically, contended that our caution circulars applied to fair and unfair dealers alike, and evidently this view has been blindly accepted by many. Careful consideration must show, however, how mistaken such a view really is. We create the demand for our products, but they reach the medical profession and their patients through the trade. Upon the trade we rely for courtesy and consideration and fair-dealing, and amongst them we number friends by the thousand. It is inconceivable that we could make charges against the trade in general, and waste our money in warning against a wrong which did not exist.

Unfortunately, every profession and every trade has members who disgrace it, members who do not know right from wrong, or, knowing, disregard the knowledge. It is impossible that our trade, or any trade, should be free from such. It is to the interest of chemists generally, and to our interest, and to the interest of every man of integrity, that the honest man should be distinguished from the dishonest. Every trader knows full well what substitution is, though no judge has ventured to give a definition of substitution or of any other form of fraud which could be applied to all cases.

The chemist is unlike other traders, in that substitution may be in his case not only a commercial fraud, but may be also an act endangering health and even life. His responsibility extends far beyond the limits of commercial ethics as such, though they alone are sufficient to bind the honest man.

Substitutors injure you and injure us, and deserve neither



sympathy nor support from you or from us. Our reputation of many years depends upon the quality of our products, and we intend, without fear or favour, to defend that reputation, and stop substitution in all places and at all times wherever we may detect it.

The particular circular in question, the object of your criticism, was directed not against the trade as a whole, but only against the substitutor, whom we are all interested in denouncing. There is no line or passage in it that can be rightly applied to anyone except a wrongdoer. We have received abundant expressions from responsible and representative members of the trade, assuring us of their hearty approval of the circular, and informing us that they regard the enclosure of it as beneficial to their business.

We do not accept your conclusions, but we do exceedingly regret that it should have been possible, even mistakenly, for anyone to have misunderstood the circular in question. This was one of a series of different coloured caution inset-circulars, and having completed its term, it has been replaced by a pink slip, which is now in use. As a matter of fact, it had not been our intention to re-issue the particular notice in question, but it gives us great pleasure to assure you that had we intended to re-issue it we should have unhesitatingly cancelled it in deference to the graceful expressions and assurances of your Association, which we cordially appreciate and acknowledge. It will, of course, be understood that these circulars will for some time be found enclosed with previously packed goods, but no further issue will hereafter be made.

We remain, yours very truly,  
BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co.

#### The West Riding Federation.

SIR,—Will you allow me to point out to your readers a few of the mistakes made by your contributor "Xrayser" in his remarks about the West Riding Federation of Chemists' Associations? He says the voice of Dewsbury is to become the will of the West Riding. Your report of the proceedings at the Bradford meeting on October 28 answers, I think, most emphatically that statement. He then brings in the Leeds Association. As a matter of fact, their President is in favour of the principle of co-operation with the other West Riding associations; but instead of Leeds, which is, as he truly says, no mean city in the West Riding, having an active association, it is the only one in the district which is in a somnolent and almost dormant state. Further, allow me to point out that the rules adopted most effectually prevent Dewsbury or any other association outvoting the other members of the Federation. Like many other extremely clever persons living in London "Xrayser" altogether fails to grasp the peculiarly independent character of the Yorkshireman, which will effectually prevent the associations being led by the nose in the manner suggested. I would ask "Xrayser," before he makes in future his usual sneering remarks about the honest efforts of disinterested persons to bring together the chemists of Yorkshire or anywhere else, to first make sure of his facts.

Huddersfield, November 3.

R. C. WALSHAW.

#### Other Letters.

Mr. F. C. Isham Wilson writes in commendatory terms regarding "Your teeth, and how to take care of them," by Frank W. S. Metcalfe, L.D.S. So did we in our issue of October 25, page 700.

Mr. R. Broadhead writes to say that the fact that a test-case had been taken against a company was first made public by Mr. Waddington (of Bradford) at a meeting in Dewsbury on September 30, and the existence of the committee of the Pharmaceutical Council on the titles question was mentioned by a member of the Council (Mr. Gifford) at the Dewsbury dinner (see *C. & D.*, October 25, page 698). We do not think we have said anything to the contrary, or suggested that Mr. Broadhead has done wrong by mentioning these things.

A correspondent (120,31) calls attention to the doings of a man named Macdonald, trading as the Kuradial Patent Rupture-pad Company. His method of procedure is to appoint agents for the pad, for which he charges 7s. 6d. for sample, giving written statement as to billing the district, and to the effect that "the agreement can be broken at any time. On delivery up of the pad the 7s. 6d. will be immediately returned." Finding he had not kept his promise with me in regard to advertising, I became suspicious, says our correspondent, and wrote him asking whether I should return the pad, he replied, saying if I felt aggrieved I could terminate the agency. I returned the pad, and have received

no acknowledgment of receipt. Several letters failed to elicit a reply, and the last one sent to his address at Darley Street, North Street, Leeds, is returned, marked, "Gone; left no address."

#### The Letters and Opinions of Mr. Broadhead.

SIR,—With the alleged suppression of Mr. Broadhead's letters and opinions I have nothing whatever to do; but I must ask leave to protest against the statement he makes in your last issue, where he says—

It remains to be seen whether the organisations which have shown some intelligent interest in this question will not endorse my view that such a subject as the question of title is a most important one, deserving of more mature reflection than it received at the Federation meeting, when the biased and one-sided view had all its own way, the holders of the other view seeming to be taken by surprise.

As a delegate from an Association which has exhibited and expressed a good deal of interest in the subject referred to, I claim to have as much average intelligence as your correspondent. I do admit the subject is an important one; but, as Chairman of the Federation, I have also to say that it received every consideration at the meeting referred to. The statement that the meeting was a biased and one-sided one is not correct, and everyone present knew beforehand that a paper on the title question was to be read by Mr. MacEwan, so that none could honestly say they were taken by surprise. There were present those holding a different view from what became the finding of the meeting, but I fancy the convincing remarks of some of the speakers put a different face on some points. All present had an opportunity of stating their views for or against, and no opposing voice was raised when an amendment to the motion was called for. Mr. Broadhead would have us believe that the title question had never been discussed till the Federation meeting, whereas we all know how largely it has bulked in the eyes of chemists for a long time. He would also have us believe that he is the only man having sufficient knowledge and intelligence to enable him to take up the cudgels on our behalf, and is greatly put out because we have not fallen down and worshipped him. To my mind, Mr. Broadhead (to use a well-known phrase) is so intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity that he is threatened with what is commonly described as "swelled head." He should remember that there are others—silent, probably—who have the welfare of the craft quite as much at heart as himself, and who, when occasion demands, exhibit the utmost sincerity in what they do.

Glasgow, November 5.

WILLIAM L. CURRIE.

\* \* Further letters on this subject, and other correspondence, are held over this week.

#### Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

113/48. *Mystified*.—Brockendon's patent compressed alkali salts have been in the market for more than thirty years.

117/69. *Cologne*.—A person who asks us how to go about obtaining a situation as a gold-assayer lacks an essential qualification—familiarity with the business.

110/61. *II. B. R.*—Anointing-oil.—We do not know the composition of this, but see a letter in the *C. & D.*, August 24, 1901, page 356.

102/3. *Eczema*.—The Eczema-ointment is a mixture of white vaseline (6 parts), hard paraffin (14 parts), and boric acid (1 part).

101/3. *B. H. K.*—We cannot undertake the analysis of the mineral. It looks like a stanniferous ore.

101/66. *R. S. B.*—The yield of extract from poppy-capsules is variable, depending on the process used. From inquiries we have made we do not feel justified in naming an average yield.



## Coming Events.

Secretaries should send us notices by Wednesday of each week.

### Monday, November 10.

*Dewsbury Chemists' Association*, Church House, at 8.30. Ordinary meeting.

### Tuesday, November 11.

*Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Evening meeting. Mr. J. C. Umney will read a paper on "Drug-standards."

*Midland Pharmaceutical Association*. Reception and conversation at the Great Western Hotel, Birmingham. The President and Mrs. Perry will receive at 8 P.M., and there will be a short address.

*Huddersfield Chemists' Association*, Y.M.C.A. Rooms, King Street, at 9 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

*Oxford Chemists' Association*, Golden Cross Hotel, at 9 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

*Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain*, 66 Russell Square, W.C., at 8 P.M. Mr. T. K. Grant will read a paper by Messrs. Immiere and Seyewetz on "The Fading of Chloro-citrate of Silver Prints when Toned and Fixed in a Combined Bath."

*Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland*, 10 Garfield, Chambers, Royal Avenue, Belfast, at 8 P.M. Smoking-concert.

### Wednesday, November 12.

*School of Pharmacy Football and Cricket Club*. Annual smoking-concert in the Council Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, at 8 P.M. Mr. J. C. Umney will be in the chair. Tickets, 2s. each, can be had from Mr. V. C. Hewlett, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

*Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association*. Visit to the City Observatory.

*Newcastle-on-Tyne Chemists' Association*, Hôtel Métropole. P.A.T.A. Conference will be considered.

### Thursday, November 13.

*Leicester Chemists' Social Union*. Annual dinner in the Grand Hotel, at 8.30 P.M.

*Liverpool Chemists' Association*, Royal Institution, at 8 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

*North Staffordshire Chemists' Association*, Roebuck Hotel, Stoke-on-Trent. Ordinary meeting.

*Chemists' Assistants' Association*, 73 Newman Street, W., at 9 P.M. Ordinary meeting. Paper by Mr. W. H. Lenton on "Digestion and the Digestive Ferments."

*Nottingham School of Pharmacy*. Supper and smoking-concert. Mr. R. Fitzhugh, J.P., will be in the chair. Tickets, 3s. 6d. each, may be had from Mr. Wm. Lee, Hon. Secretary, School of Pharmacy, Nottingham.

AN EVENING MEETING of the North British Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is to be held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on November 19, at 8.30 P.M. Dr. F. O. Bower will deliver the inaugural sessional address, entitled "Botany Pure and Applied."

THE NINTH ANNUAL DINNER of the past and present students of the Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E., is to take place at the Holborn Restaurant on November 27. Dr. E. Divers will preside and distribute the medals and certificates.

THE Chemists' Managers' and Assistants' Society announce that a smoking-concert and variety entertainment is to be held in connection with the Society at the Horseshoe Hotel, Tottenham Court Road, W., on November 19.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Nottingham Chemists' Association is to take place at the Victoria Station Hotel on December 11. The President and Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society will be present.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Western Chemists' Association will be held at the Café Royal, Regent Street, W., on November 19. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, can be had from Mr. Philp, 34 High Street, Notting Hill, W.

THE ANNUAL SMOKER of the Leeds College of Pharmacy will be held at the Tokio Café, Leeds, on November 19, Mr. E. Brier, Elland, in the chair. All old students are invited to be present.

HEROIN HYDROCHLORIDE, in  $\frac{1}{4}$ -gr. doses at bedtime, has been found by Dr. Arthur Strauss and other German practitioners to prevent nocturnal emissions as well as painful erections in cases of gonorrhœa. The heroin may be given in powders or in suppositories.

## Trade Report.

**NOTICE TO BUYERS.**—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

### 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.: November 6.

**B**USINESS is quieter this week, and the fluctuations are mostly of a minor character. Peppermint oils, although rather quiet so far as this market is concerned, show no lack of interest, as values continue to rise in the United States, and it is thought probable that prices will advance still further. Oils of star aniseed and cassia are both dearer on the spot and to arrive. Eucalyptus oil has been in increased demand, and prices of some brands are higher. English chamomile oil is scarce and dearer. Cod-liver oil shows no falling-off in values, but the extreme prices quoted by some agents preclude first-hand business. In drugs, gamboge has advanced considerably, and Cartagena ipecac. has been in good demand at firmer prices, principally for the United States. Opium is firm, although values in London are below those of Smyrna. Morphine is, perhaps, a shade firmer. Quinine is quiet in anticipation of the cinchona-auctions at Amsterdam to-day. The following are the principal changes of the week:—

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Canary-seed Cloves (Zan.) Gamboge Mace Oil, aniseed, star Oil, cassia Oil, eucalyptus Vanilla (fine and medium) Wax, Japanese	Ipecacuanha (Cartagena) Morphine	Ammonia sulphate Cocoa-butter Oil, pepper- mint (Jap.) Pepper, white	Ginger (Cochin) Quinine (sec. hands)

### Arrivals.

The following drugs, chemicals, &c., have arrived at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from October 29 to November 4, inclusive:—Acetate of lime (@ New York), 1,405; acid, acetic (@ Frederikstad) 100 cchs. 52 cks., (@ Rotterdam) 46 cs. 100 blns.; acid, boric (@ Leith), 20; acid, carbolic (@ Amsterdam), 15 cks.; acid, tartaric (@ Rotterdam) 4, (@ Bari) 47; albumen (@ Hamburg), 50; alum (@ Hamburg), 16; alumina sulphate (@ Ghent), 244; arsenic (@ Melbourne), 65; "balsams" (@ Maranham), 8; benzoin (@ Singapore), 131; borax (@ W.C.S. America), 7,772 sks.; cardamoms, 57; capsicums (@ W.C. Africa), 88; caraway-seed (@ Rotterdam) 45, (@ Amsterdam) 40; cassia oil (@ Hamburg), 6; castor oil (@ Antwerp) 30, (@ Coconada) 119, (@ Marseilles) 34; castorum (@ Hudson's Bay), 17; chillies (@ Hamburg), 80; cinchona (@ W.C.S. America) 252, (@ Calicut) 222, (@ Batavia) 30, (@ Colombo) 27, (@ Mollendo) 237; coca-leaves (@ Valparaiso), 10; cod-liver oil (@ Christiania), 35; cream of tartar (@ Bordeaux) 29, (@ Rotterdam) 6, (@ Barcelona) 128, (@ Marseilles) 7; drngs (@ Boulogne) 27, (@ Trieste) 454 pkgs., (@ Fiume) 149, (@ Messina) 6, (@ Palermo) 1, (@ Dieppe) 12, (@ New York) 210, (@ Smyrna) 50 cs., (@ Havre) 61, (@ Rotterdam) 11, (@ Hamburg) 3; essential oils (@ Hong-Kong) 20, (@ Huelva) 2, (@ Boulogne) 8, (@ Ostend) 6, (@ Hamburg) 5, (@ Messina) 13; eucalyptus oil (@ Adelaide), 6; farina (@ Hamburg) 100, (@ Fiume) 569; ginger (@ Hong-Kong), 3,425 cs. 850 cks.; honey (@ Rotterdam) 19, (@ N. Y.) 3; gentian (@ Marseilles), 88; glycerin (@ Adelaide) 185 cs., (@ Marseilles) 110 dms. 21 cs.; gum arabic (@ Aden) 60, (@ Trieste) 16; gum, unenumerated (@ Bombay) 234 cs. 34 bgs., (@ W.C. Africa) 1,987, (@ Marseilles) 62; gum tragacanth (@ Bombay), 124 cs.; honey (@ Jamaica), 12;



iodine (@ W.C.S. America), 105; jaborandi, 42 and 15 *in tr.*; kola (@ W.C. Africa), 2; liquorice (@ Palermo), 47 cs.; liquorice-juice (@ Leghorn) 17 cs.; (@ Catania) 25 cs.; liquorice-paste (@ Smyrna), 200 cs.; liquorice-powder (@ Marseilles), 40; liquorice-roots (@ Marseilles), 42; liquorice-wood (@ Marseilles), 44; leaves and root (@ Marseilles), 95; lemongrass oil (@ Cochín), 1; lime-juice (@ Jamaica), 59 pns.; myrrh (@ Hamburg), 10; nux vomica (@ Bombay) 341, (@ Cochín) 100, (@ Calcutta) 1,000; olive oil (@ Bari), 10 brls.; opium (@ Salonica) 80, (@ Marseilles) 24, (@ Smyrna) 28, (@ Constantinople) 95; orris (@ Leghorn), 20; peppermint oil, 17; phenacetin (@ Ostend), 31; potash chlorate (@ Gothenburg), 265; pot. chrom. (@ Amsterdam), 20; pot. cyanide (@ Hamburg), 100; quassia (@ Jamaica), 3,265 pcs.; quicksilver (@ Malaga) 24, (@ Flushing) 2; quinine (@ Batavia), 64 cs. *in tr.*; rape-seed (@ Rotterdam), 150; roots (@ Marseilles), 7; saccharin (@ Antwerp), 1; saffron, 1; sandalwood (@ Calicut), 109; sarsaparilla (@ N. York), 2; senna (@ Bombay) 509, (@ Colombo) 47, (@ Suez) 67; senna-pods (@ Bombay), 51; shellac, 1,320, button lac 160; soda acetate (@ Rouen), 10; soda bicarb. (@ New York), 445 pkgs.; soda crystals (@ Antwerp) 32, (@ Rotterdam) 107, (@ Ghent) 1,050; soda hypo., 16; soy (@ Hong-Kong), 100; sugar of lead (@ Hamburg), 14; sulphur (@ Catania), 3,268 pkgs.; sulphur oil (@ Bari), 30 brls.; tamarinds (E.I.) 25; tartar (@ Rotterdam) 24, (@ Bordeaux) 80, (@ Marseilles) 389; tonka-beans (@ Manaos), 3 cs.; turmeric (@ Madras) 17, (@ Bombay) 136; turpentine (@ Bordeaux), 50; vanilla (@ Marseilles), 3; wax, hees' (@ Brussels) 5, (@ W.C. Africa) 3, (@ Hamburg) 86, (@ Marseilles) 10, (@ Barcelona) 11, (@ Chili) 42, (@ Jamaica) 9; wax, Caranaba (@ Hamburg), 50; wax, ceresin (@ Hamburg) 35, (@ Cologae) 2; wood oil (@ Shanghai), 100.

### Heavy Chemicals.

During the past week there has been a continued steady inquiry in the heavy-chemical market at all the principal centres, and there is little of notable change to be reported. Business on forward account drags somewhat owing to a good number of consumers having the idea that lower values will soon be ruling. From present indications, however, such condition appears distinctly doubtful.

**ALKALI-PRODUCE.**—Values are well maintained at late rates without change, and all round demand is about an average one.

**SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.**—Prices are a shade lower than those last mentioned, and in spite of the fact that some fairly good sales have been made it seems almost probable that a further decline, even if only a small one, will occur. Nearest figures at present are:—Beckton November-December, 111. 13s. 9d.; January-March, 111. 17s. 6d. Beckton terms, 111. 11s. 3d.; London, 111. 12s. 6d. to 111. 13s. 9d.; Hull and Leith, 111. 10s. to 111. 12s. 6d. Exports from Leith last week amounted to 1,467 tons.

**LINSEED AND COTTONSEED CAKES.**—Demand in this market is perhaps scarcely so heavy as it has been, but nevertheless very fair business is passing, and values are steadily maintained. Linseed-cakes (95-per-cent. pure), 71. 10s. to 71. 15s. per ton. Oil-cakes, 61. 10s. to 61. 15s. per ton. Cotton-cakes (first and seconds), 41. 15s. and 41. 10s. per ton respectively.

**ALUMINA-PRODUCTS.**—The late increase in demand is well maintained, and values rule very steady. Crystal alum, loose lump, 51. to 51. 5s. per ton; lump in tierces, 51. 5s. to 51. 10s. per ton; ground in bags, 51. 12s. 6d. to 51. 17s. 6d. per ton; with customary extras for other packages. Sulphate of alumina, pure white and practically free of iron, 41. 7s. 6d. to 41. 15s. per ton in usual casks, with usual allowances for bags and loose slabs. Aluminous cake, 52s. 6d. to 60s. per ton; aluminiferous, 55s. to 65s. per ton in accordance with package, condition, &c. Hydrate of alumina, purest quality and highest strength  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , 111. 15s. to 121. 5s. per ton, in large casks. Hydrate of alumina, special pulp, 12s. 6d. to 15s. per cwt.; special pulp dried in lumps, 37s. 6d. to 38s. 6d. per cwt.; and ground, 38s. to 39s. per cwt. Aluminate of soda, highest strength  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ , and carbonate of alumina, 35s. to 37s. 6d. per cwt., according to quantity, package, &c.

### Liverpool Drug-market.

*Liverpool, November 5.*

**CASTOR OIL.**—The market for this article is comparatively stagnant. The volume of business is limited, and good seconds Calcutta moves off at 2½d. per lb. First-pressure French is obtainable at the same price; and second-pressure 2½d. per lb.

**CALABAR-BEANS.**—Two bags at auction realised 1s. 1½d. per lb.

**TONKA-BEANS.**—Thirty-two cases recently arrived and offered at auction have been since sold on private terms, the prices not being allowed to transpire.

**QUILLAI-BARK.**—There has been considerable movement in this, and holders of the few remaining parcels are firm at 20s. per cwt. Higher prices are yet looked for.

**IRISH MOSS.**—Still very scarce, and 10s. per cwt. is the value of common.

**ACACIA SORTS.**—Sales of five-bag lots soft Soudan sorts are reported at 31s. per cwt. Three tons hard amber sorts are

reported sold at 29s. per cwt. The importers express confidence as to the future course of the market in this article.

**TURPENTINE.**—Again recovered, and 40s. 6d. per cwt. has been paid.

**CHILIAN HONEY.**—Business has been for the moment checked by the advanced views of holders, but stocks are now in such limited compass that importers talk with confidence of yet higher prices. 30s. per cwt. is asked for fine Pile X., 25s. for Pile 1, 22s. for Pile 2, and 20s. for Pile 3. All the "No Pile" has been cleared off the market. Californian is still held for high prices.

**CANARY-SEED.**—Seventy-five hags of Turkish are reported sold at 46s. per quarter; 47s. 6d. is still asked for Morocco seed.

**BEESEWAX.**—Chilian is still held for prices ranging from 71. 2s. 6d. to 81., according to quality. A small parcel of two bags Sierra Leone has changed hands at 61. 11s. 3d.; and 11 packages Gambia at auction realised 61. 17s. 6d. per cwt.

### American Drug-market.

*New York, October 28*

Business generally is brisk and the market has an animated character, largely owing to the position of some of the indigenous drugs.

**ALOE**s is slow of sale, but quotations generally are firm, Curaçoa at 3c., and Cape at 10c. per lb.

**BALSAMS (CENTRAL AMERICAN).**—Copaiba is in active demand and quotations are firm, at 37½c. to 40c. Peru is moving slowly, at \$1.05. Tolu is higher, and dealers quote 32c. for first grades.

**BUCHU-LEAVES** are in light supply and firmer. Good yellow leaves have sold up to 28c., and for prime green 30c. is an inside figure.

**COD-LIVER OIL.**—Demand is heavy and quotations are very firm, \$45 being the lowest figure for prime Norwegian oil.

**ERGOT** is dull, and quotations for both Russian and Spanish are down to 32c. per lb.

**IPECAC.**—Rio has declined to \$1.33, and Cartageua quotations of 90c. are nominal.

**MENTHOL** is quoted at \$7 to \$7.50, with offerings very limited. Goods to arrive are quoted at \$6.75.

**OIL OF PEPPERMINT.**—Dealers in the West all quote \$5 to \$5.50, while spot-prices are a little lower, at \$4.75 to \$5. H.G.H. is quoted at \$5.25, with little offered.

**OIL OF SPEARMINT** has advanced to \$4.25.

**OPUM** is quiet, at \$2.72½ for single cases.

**QUININE** is selling in a small way only. Second hands offer German at 25c. to 26c. per oz. and Java at 24c.

**SARSAPARILLA.**—Mexican is moving in small lots, at 7c. to 7½c. per lb.

**SENEGA** has been offered at 62c. without sales; the market is a trifle firmer at 63c. to 65c. Dealers, however, seem to anticipate lower prices.

**WILD-CHERRY BARK** is scarce and firm, at 4c. to 7c. per lb., according to quality.

### German Drug-market.

*Hamburg, November 4.*

Our drug-market shows a fair business.

**ALBUMEN** is firmer, Russian being quoted 1450m. per 100 kilos.

**BALSAM PERU** continues firm at 10m. per kilo.

**ERGOT** is firmer and still scarce, Spanish being offered at 300m. per 100 kilos., and Russian 285m.

**CAMPHOR (REFINED)** is unchanged. The factories ask 425m. to 427½ m. per 100 kilos., and second-hand 420m. to 415m. per 100 kilos.

**CONDURANGO** is quiet; the syndicate asks 120m. per 100 kilos., but second-hand will take less.

**CEVADILLA-SEED** is tending firmer at 90m. per 100 kilos.

**ELEMI** is firm at 170m. per 100 kilos.

**IPECACUANHA.**—Rio is dull at 14½m. per kilo., and Cartagena is steadier at 8m. to 8½m. per kilo.

**LYCOPodium** shows a very strong market, and is scarce at 460m. to 470m. per 100 kilos.

**KOLA.**—Two hundred and twenty-four hags arrived last week; the present quotation is about 50m. per 100 kilos.

**MENTHOL** is very scarce and strong. There are only a few tins offering on the spot. For (October shipment) forward delivery 50m. per kilo. is wanted.

**QUININE** is quoted at 37m., spot, and 36m. per kilo. in second-hands.

**STAR-ANISE** is unchanged at 118m. per 100 kilos.

**SERMACEY** is firmer at 230m. per 100 kilos.

**SENEGA**, on the spot, is quoted 640m. per 100 kilos., and forward, 625m. to 635m.

**WAX.**—Japanese is firmer at 98½m. to 100m. per 100 kilos, and for shipment 87m. is asked.

**OILS (FIXED).**—Cod-liver is dearer, non-congealing oil being quoted 185m. per barrel. Castor is unchanged, rape is quiet, and linseed dull.

**OILS (ESSENTIAL).**—Peppermint oil is firm. Todd, on the spot, is quoted 20m., and HGH 17m. per lb., spot. Japanese, for spot



delivery, has been sold at 20m. per kilo, and forward 18m. per kilo. Star-anise is firmer, with an increasing demand, at 8½m. per kilo. on the spot. Cassia is also firmer, at 6½m. for 80 to 85 per cent. c.a.

### Japanese Drug and Chemical Markets.

*Yokohama, October 3.*

Our drug-market remains in a satisfactory condition. Fluctuations since my last report mostly show an upward tendency.

In exports menthol crystals continue scarce, and practically nothing is to be had at present. Only a very small hand-to-mouth business is being done at famine-prices—viz., at from 9.80 yen to 10 yen per catty. It is said that a large business has been done at 8.50 yen to 8.75 yen per catty for October and November delivery. Although new crop will appear on the market shortly it is anticipated that the price will not be lower than 8.50 yen. Oil of peppermint remains very firm at 2.75 yen to 2.85 yen per catty, and available stock is very small. Dry ginger is also firmly held at 17 yen per picul for fair quality. Exports to Europe, U.S.A., and Australia have greatly increased lately. The new crop, which appears on the market in December, will not be less than 25,000 piculs. Galls are held at 23 yen to 24 yen per picul, with a small business. Refined camphor has advanced to 95 sen per lb. for 1-oz. tabs, owing to higher prices for crude materials. Iodides are firm on account of the brisk demand both at home and abroad. During September some 2,000 lbs. each of crude iodine and iodide of potassium was exported from Yokohama. The present prices are 3.15 yen to 3.25 yen for 90-per-cent. crude, 3.25 yen to 3.35 yen for iodide of potassium (P. J.), 5.40 yen to 5.50 yen for iodoform, and 4.30 yen per lb. for resublimed iodine. Japanese chamomile flowers are quoted at 15 yen to 20 yen per picul, according to quality.

In import articles carboic acid is weak at 30 sen to 29 sen per lb. for crystals, with less demand. Cocaine is very high on account of the temporary absence of stock, 8.50 yen per oz. being quoted nominally. Some 700 oz. is expected shortly. Condurango is very low at 20 sen to 21 sen per lb., without buyers; the stock in this port amounts to 100 bales. Rio ipeacacuanha is quoted at 6 yen per lb. for sound, with a weaker tendency. Santonin is very firm owing to light supply; the quotations are 9.50 yen to 9.75 yen per lb., some business being reported at the former price. Sugar of milk is steady at 25 yen per cwt. for American make. Quinine has advanced twice, and present prices are 50 sen to 52 sen per oz. for Java sulphate. During September about 15,000 oz. changed hands at 42 sen to 48 sen per oz. The stock is estimated at 20,000 oz., and German hydrochloride at 5,000 oz. When the price was low in Europe Japanese dealers bought, it is said, some 2,000 oz. of hydrochlor.; the present quotations are 80 sen to 82 sen per oz. in tins. No European sulphate has been imported recently, as the demand has been supplied by Java quinine, consequently at every tender at Batavia the Japanese purchased fair quantities. Phenazone is quoted 3.60 yen to 3.70 yen per lb., at which figure business has been done. The convention-agent is quoting 4 yen per lb.

In heavy chemicals the noteworthy change is a heavy drop in the price of chlorate of potash, which is now quoted at 15 yen per cwt. Potassium bichromate is very low, at 15 sen per lb., on account of large arrivals. Sugar of lead is scarce at 17 yen per cwt. Caustic soda is subjected to keen competition among "BM," "HB," and Japanese makes. The price is now cut below cost, or, say, 6.65 yen per picul for 60-62 per cent. in iron drums. Cyanide of potassium is slow of sale at 27 sen per lb., while for yellow prussiate of potash 27 sen per lb. is quoted. Alkali (58 per cent.) is wanted at 4.08 yen in bags, 4.40 yen per picul in softwood casks. Soda bicarbonate is quoted 3.60 yen per cwt. in kegs and 3.40 yen in bags for Crescent brand.

**ALMONDS.**—From Messina it is stated that the recovery in prices expected in October did not take place. Indeed, prices have declined further, in spite of the small crop. Foreign demand has been wanting. P & G sweet is quoted 81s.; bitter, 86s.; Avola current, 89s.; choice ditto, 103s. per cwt. of 50½ kilos.

**ARROWROOT.**—The parcels of St. Vincents offered at auction on Wednesday were all bought in. Bermuda sold at 1s. 5d. per lb.

**BELLADONNA-ROOT** of good alkaloidal quality has been sold at 39s. per cwt.

**BENZOIN.**—After the sale last week, fair almondy Sumatra seconds sold at from 7l. 10s. to 7s. 12s. 6d. per cwt.

**BORAX.**—Refined is firm, and in fair demand at 13l. per ton for crystals, and 14l. for powder. In Liverpool crystals are quoted from 12l. 15s. to 13l., and powder 13l. 15s. to 14l., f.o.b. terms.

**CAMPHOR.**—At the close of last week further business was done in Japanese crude at 155s. per cwt., c.i.f., for near at hand, but 157s. 6d. is now wanted. The monopoly quote Formosan crude at 147s. 6d. to 150s., c.i.f., and pressed 167s. 6d., c.i.f., or 180s., spot.

**CANARY-SEED** dearer. Turkish has been sold at 47s. per quarter on the spot. The price for shipment from Turkey is still above our market.

**CANNABIS INDICA.**—For good green tops 2s. 9d. per lb. has been paid.

**CASCARA SAGRADA** is unchanged at 26s. per cwt., spot, and a few tons have been sold at this figure.

**CASTORUM.**—The annual sale is fixed for Wednesday December 10.

**CINCHONA.**—The shipments from Java to Europe during October amounted to 1,700,000 Amsterdam lbs.

Year.	Amst. lbs.	Year.	Amst. lbs.
1901 ...	1,577,000	1896 ...	862,000
1900 ...	1,100,000	1895 ...	1,100,000
1899 ...	959,000	1894 ...	952,000
1898 ...	969,000	1893 ...	349,000
1897 ...	735,000		

#### Total Shipments January-October.

Year.	Amst. lbs.	Year.	Amst. lbs.
1902 ...	11,054,000	1897 ...	6,717,000
1901 ...	10,301,000	1896 ...	8,280,000
1900 ...	8,190,000	1895 ...	6,929,700
1899 ...	9,421,800	1894 ...	7,577,000
1898 ...	8,895,000	1893 ...	6,225,000

**COCA-LEAVES.**—The shipments from Java during August amounted to 45 bales to Holland. From January to August the exports have been—

	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Bales	1,548	305	355	395	455

**COCA-BUTTER.**—At auction on Tuesday, 70 tons Cadbury's make sold at 1s. to 1s. 0½d., the average being slightly under 1s. 0½d., against 1s. 0½d. last sale. At the Amsterdam auction on Wednesday, 70 tons Van Houten's sold at 63½c. to 65½c. (average price 65-10c., against 65-85c. at the previous auction), 13 tons De Jong sold at 60½c. to 61½c., 2½ tons Helm at 60½c. to 61½c., and 9½ tons Mignon offered, of which 960 kilos. sold at 61c. The remainder was bought in.

**CREAM OF TARTAR** is unchanged. First white crystals are quoted 73s., and powder 75s.; 95-per-cent. powder 75s., and 98-per-cent. 78s. per cwt.

**CUBES.**—The exports from Java from January to August have been—

	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898
Pic.	1,476	1,919	3,545	2,279	1,634

**ERGOT.**—Although quotations vary considerably, according to dealer, prices generally are very firm and tending higher. For Russian from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 5d. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted, and 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5½d., c.i.f., for Spanish. For about 10 cwt. Spanish, the lower figure has been paid.

**GALLS.**—Chinese have been sold at 54s. per cwt., c.i.f. Continent.

**GAMBIER.**—Cubes have been sold at 43s. per cwt., spot.

**GAMBOGE.**—Dearer. Part of parcel offered in sale last week has since been disposed of at 14l. 10s. per cwt. for good bright pipe, and 15l. is now asked for the balance. This is an advance of about 20s.

**GOLDEN SEAL** has been sold at 2s. 4½d. per lb. net, spot.

**GUINEA GRAINS** are quoted at 49s. per cwt., c.i.f.

**HONEY.**—Jamaica has been in good demand, and common dark liquid is reported to have been sold at 21s. per cwt.

**IPEACACUANHA.**—Cartagena has been in more demand at firmer prices, at from 3s. 3d. to 3s. 6d. per lb., according to quality, and even 4s., it is said, has been paid for fine for the United States.

**LEMON-JUICE (CONCENTRATED) AND LIME CITRATE.**—Prices of lemons show a continuous decline and prospects are very discouraging, says a Messina report. Stocks of lemon-juice at that point amount to about 300 casks, which is looked on as rather too large considering that the new crop is due. Shipments of citrate of lime having been active



recently the local stocks are practically cleared, whereas at Palermo stocks are estimated at about 300 tons. The current quotations are lemon-juice, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  prompt; December-January, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  10s. Citrate of lime, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  15s. prompt, and 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  5s. December-January shipment, per pipe, f.o.b., Messina.

OIL, BUCHU, has been advanced to 4s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per oz.

OIL, CASSIA, is dearer, the spot-quotations for 80 to 85 per cent. on Wednesday being 3s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb., and for October-November shipment business has been done at 3s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 3s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb., c.i.f., for this percentage.

OIL, CHAMOMILES, is scarce and dearer, English being quoted 60s. per lb. upwards.

OIL, CLOVE.—Best English distilled oil has recently been advanced to 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb., and second quality to 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

OIL, COD-LIVER, is quieter this week. Several agents are still unable to offer at present prices; 187s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per barrel, c.i.f., appears to be the lowest price quoted for a leading brand. On the spot small sales have been made at 190s., which is slightly under what was paid last week. A report is current that as high as 205s., f.o.b. Norway, has been paid, and even refused, but it is generally discredited. Our Bergen correspondent writes on November 1 that the market during the week ending that date has been very excited, with a feverish demand at daily advancing prices. The Bergen market may now be considered as practically cleared out, the available stocks having passed into the hands of a few exporters. Buyers from other Norwegian markets have been purchasing a fair quantity from Bergen. The actual quotation on the above date for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil was 175s. per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen. The exports from Bergen to date amount to 8,226 barrels, against 11,546 barrels at the corresponding date of last year.

OIL, CUBEB.—The list-price has been advanced to 4s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—Prices of some brands are higher owing to a much better demand, and for B.P. oil 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. is now asked for a leading make.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—While there is no actual change in the spot quotation for American HGH the tone of the market remains very firm on again dearer prices from the United States, where values are about 5s. above London parity. Importers ask 21s. for HGH, and second-hand holders offer at from 18s. to 18s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  London terms. In some quarters it is thought prices will go still higher, as the market has acquired additional strength by the fact that over 200 cases of American oil have been reshipped to the United States within the past week. At the close of last week there were sellers of Japanese dementholised at 9s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb., spot, but subsequently these prices were advanced to 10s., though slightly under this figure would probably buy. English of finest quality is now quoted 32s. per lb., net.

OIL, STAR-ANISE, is firm, at 4s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 5s. per lb. on the spot, and for forward delivery 4s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ , c.i.f., is quoted.

OLIVE OIL.—A Messina report, dated October 31, states that heavy and abundant rains set in, too late, however, to save the crop in Sicily and Calabria. Only Gioja and Bari will this year produce small average crops. Other districts will produce very poor crops—in some parts of Sicily even insufficient for local consumption.

OPIMUM.—The London market remains very firm, and further business has been done in fine Tokat soft shipping at 14s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb., spot, and 7s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  for good Smyrna. Fine Persian has been sold at 10s., spot. To arrive, no business is reported.

SMYRNA, October 25.—The sales for the week amount to 35 cases Karahissar tale quale, at 7s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb., c.i.f. for exportation, and the market closed firm with buyers. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 4,336 cases, against 2,702 cases at the same time last year. The drought continues, and should it do so for another ten or fifteen days the season for the fall-sowings will be over, which will probably make a great difference to the crop next year.

POTASH SALTS.—The cheap parcels of *Bichromate* lately offering are said to have been cleared off the market, and 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., f.o.b. Liverpool, is now quoted, being dearer. *Bichromate of soda* has also been advanced to 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for the same reason. *Permanganate* is unchanged, at 35s. *Caustic* (88 to 90 per cent.), 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  (74 to 76 per cent.), 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; *Carbonate* (90 to 92 per cent.), 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  5s., (96 to 98 per cent.), 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  per ton.

*Nitrate*, British refined, in barrels, 20s., and kegs, 21s.; German ditto, in barrels, 20s., and kegs, 20s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cwt., spot.

QUININE.—Up to Tuesday the market had been very quiet, but subsequently there was more inquiry at rather firmer prices, a small business being reported from second-hands at 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per oz. for German sulphate on the spot, and 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. for March delivery. December has been sold to-day at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

The result of the tender held on October 30 at Batavia was as follows:—Of 3,000 kilos. (Ed. II.) 1,100 kilos. were sold at an average of 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ f. per kilo. (about equal to 6c. Amsterdam unit), against 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ f. per kilo. at the previous tender. The next tender will take place on November 27. The exports of quinine from Java during August amounted to 251 cases, of which 244 cases were shipped to New York and 7 cases to Singapore. This makes a total of 834 cases for the period January-August, against 1,222 in 1901, 1,059 in 1900, 1,337 in 1899, and 804 in 1898.

SAFFRON.—An advice to hand from Spain this week states that the new crop will probably turn out better than what was at first expected, and the first quotation for new Valencia is about equal to 25s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb., landed terms. In another direction, however, new is quoted 28s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , and old at 26s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb., net, "without engagement," it being said that orders sent out to Valencia cannot be executed at the limits given.

SENNA.—About 400 bales of Tinnevely leaf are due on November 9 per s.s. *Peninsular*.

SHELLAC.—At auction on Tuesday only 63 cases were offered, about 30 of which were sold at 121s. per cwt. for weak livery blocky second Orange, and 5 cases Button at 125s. for dark BL two's. On the spot a moderate business has been put through at from 124s. to 127s. for fair to good TN; for arrival, November-January shipment has been sold at 126s., c.i.f. In fine Second Orange grades business has been done at from 135s. to 145s. Garnet has been rather quiet, blocky AC selling at 116s., spot, and for arrival 115s. to 116s., c.i.f. Button lac is again dearer, and on the spot 160s. has been paid for fine BL 1, and for arrival BL 2 in circle, now afloat, has been sold at 117s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ , c.i.f. Futures, after fluctuating considerably, closed lower on Wednesday. The deliveries from the warehouses this month are the largest on record, exceeding 8,000 cases.

SNAKE-ROOT.—Business has been done at 1s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb. net, spot.

SPICES.—Cochin *Ginger* at auction last Wednesday was 2s. per cwt. lower; washed rough sold at 36s. to 36s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cwt., and brown rough Calicut at 36s. per cwt. Good "C" cut was bought in at 55s. per cwt., and all the Jamaica was withdrawn above the biddings. Zanzibar *Cloves* are rather dearer, owing to the new crop coming in slowly. For January-March delivery 4 $\frac{5}{16}$ d. per lb. has been paid. Ordinary Penang were held for 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and good Amboyna for 5 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. Good long red Japan *Chillies* were bought in at 28s. per cwt. Zanzibar are quoted 37s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cwt. Fair East India cherry *Capsicums* were bought in at 21s. per cwt. *Pimento* slow; a few lots sold, common at 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., ordinary at 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., fair stalky at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and good clean at 2 $\frac{9}{16}$ d. per lb. *Mace* dearer; good bold Penang sold at 2s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb., and fair West India at 1s. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per lb.; ordinary brownish Bombay wild was bought in at 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. *Nutmegs* steady. Broken *Cassia* sold at 19s. to 22s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cwt. for common to good twiggy. Black *Pepper* steady; Penang was bought in, a bid of 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. being declined; Singapore is selling privately at 6 $\frac{1}{16}$ d. per lb. on the spot, and at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for January-March steamer shipment. White lower, as 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. was accepted for good and 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for preferable. Business has been done privately at 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. for Penang on the spot.

SULPHUR.—A report from Messina, dated October 31, states that the coal-strike in the U.S.A., and the extremely low freights to the Mediterranean, caused all available steamers to load coal for the U.S., and a scarcity of tonnage was the consequence. This has exerted a depressing influence on brimstone; exports have decreased, and stocks have increased. At the end of September the stocks were 322,999 tons, against 264,757 tons last year. September exports were 33,588 tons, against 34,283 tons. In the circumstances the rising tendency which prevailed in September, relaxed. The intention of raising quotations was not only relinquished by the Monopoly, but they reduced prices by 1s. or so for



seconds only. Prices for thirds remain unaltered, especially the lower qualities, which are still in favour. Current thirds, which have been neglected for many years, are now bought in preference by French refiners, and by adopting improved methods the tests of impurity have been reduced to only about 4 per cent., against 10 per cent. in bygone days. The production, it is asserted, was in the way of being diminished, and the A.S. Company showed a desire to raise prices for future delivery by 2s. or 3s., but the heavy increase in stocks will now preclude this. The following are the current quotations: Best unmixed seconds, in bulk, 82s. 6d.; best thirds, 77s.; current thirds, 73s. per ton of 13 Sicil. cantars, f.o.b.; refined block sulphur, 86s. 9d.; refined roll, in 3-cwt. casks, 97s. 6d.; sublimed flowers, in bags, 101s. 9d.; current ditto, 93s. 6d. per ton of 20 cwt., f.o.b.

**TURMERIC.**—A fair quantity Madras has changed hands at up to 12s. for fair sound bright, and 10s. 6d. for wormy; Cochin finger is quoted 11s. to 11s. 6d., and split bulbs 10s.

**VANILLA.**—In auction over 1,200 tins were brought forward, and practically all were sold, with a good demand, medium to fine quality being from 1s. to 3s. per lb. dearer, and common and foxy 6d. cheaper. The bulk consisted of Seychelles, and sold as follows: Fine chocolate, 8 to 8½ inches, 25s. to 25s. 6d.; 7½ to 8 inches, 21s. to 22s. 6d.; 7 to 7½ inches, 17s. to 18s. 6d.; 6½ to 7 inches, 14s. to 16s.; 6 to 6½ inches, 12s. to 13s. 6d.; 5 to 6 inches, 10s. 6d. to 11s. 6d. per lb.; fair to good short, 5s. to 7s. 6d.; medium, 7s. to 11s.; long, 11s. to 19s. 6d.; and common brown and foxy, 3s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. per lb.

**WAX, JAPANESE.**—Good white squares are firm on the spot at 60s. per cwt., and for arrival per October-December steamer shipment 44s., c.i.f., is quoted.

#### Cablegrams.

**HAMBURG, November 6:**—Ergot and cod-liver oil are both very firm. Star-aniseed is quoted 120m., and Japanese wax is firmer, at 100m. per 100 kilos.

**NEW YORK, November 6:**—Business here is good. Oil of peppermint is dearer, at \$4.50 in bulk and \$5.25 in bottles. Cod-liver oil is now \$45 per barrel. Senega is easier, at 58c. Golden seal is also easier, at 53c. per lb. Balsam tolu and jalap are firm.

**AMSTERDAM, November 6:**—At the auctions of Java cinchona held here to-day 10,449 packages were offered, weighing 898,421 kilos, and containing the equivalent of 46,848 kilos. quinine sulphate. Of this quantity 8,637 packages were sold, at an average unit of 6.05 per half-kilo., as compared with 6.80c. per half-kilo. paid at the auctions on October 2. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine sulphate purchased by the principal buyers: The English and American factories, 8,365 kilos.; the Brunswick factory, 6,350 kilos.; the Mannheim and Amsterdam factories, 7,253 kilos.; the Frankfurt-on-Main and Stuttgart factories, 6,897 kilos.; and various buyers, 6,638 kilos. The prices paid for the manufacturing bark ranged from 7¼c. to 57¼c., and druggists' bark from 6c. to 66¼c. per half-kilo.

#### Amsterdam Cinchona-auctions.

The following dates have been fixed for the ten cinchona-auctions to be held at Amsterdam next year: January 22, February 26, April 2, May 7, June 18, July 23, September 3, October 8, November 12, and December 17.

In connection with the All-British Round the World Cable a contemporary recalls that Sir Julius Vogel, who practically originated it and died in 1899, was one of the pioneers of the Australian goldfields. He kept a chemist's shop on one of them in the old days, and retailed the pills which his chum and partner, Arthur Savile Grant, rolled in the back part of the shanty. Grant afterwards went to Paris, where he invented the now familiar kiosks on the boulevards, for which he obtained a concession from the Prefect of Police, Piètre, just after the *coup d'état*. Vogel proceeded along the road to fortune in New Zealand, where he once conducted a newspaper in conjunction with Mr. B. L. Farjeon, the novelist. He was thrice Premier of the Colony.

## London Chamber of Commerce.

A MEETING of the Chemical-trade Section was held at the offices of the Chamber on Thursday, November 6. About twenty members attended to discuss a very important agenda. Mr. John C. Umney took the chair, and among those present were Messrs. B. Biggs, F. Boehm, T. Christy, J. H. Crow, L. Horner, F. Hovenden, W. J. Leonard, A. MacDonald, Dr. Messel, S. Morgan, T. Adair Roberts, S. J. Fairfax Scott, H. G. Stacey, T. Tyrer, Charles Umney, E. A. Webb, and E. Wood. The first item on the agenda was to consider the present position of duty-free alcohol, and in his opening statement the Chairman said that at the last meeting of the Chemical Section he submitted a report of the work that had been done by this Section of the Chamber, in connection with the obtaining of drawback on the shipment of spirituous preparations in bond and also other concessions. That last meeting was summoned specially to consider an addition to the Finance Act dealing with the use of alcohol free from duty for manufacturing-purposes, which clause appeared to promise to manufacturers conditions for the use of alcohol which had not hitherto been granted. At that meeting of the Chamber a committee was appointed, the names of which had been read in the minutes, to consider the matter, and immediately afterwards the Society of Chemical Industry (which Society appeared to be representative of those most likely to be affected) appointed a committee to consider the whole matter, and invited him (Mr. Umney), as Chairman of the committee appointed by themselves, to join in their deliberations. In the meantime no definite statement as to the conditions under which the concessions could be utilised had been forthcoming—in fact, a reply which appeared in one of the trade journals of October 17 indicated that the provisions were very likely to be of no assistance to small manufacturers of chemicals, pharmaceutical products, &c. Following this statement, the Chairman called attention to another addition that had been made to the Finance Bill when finally introduced by Mr. Haldane. This addition, requiring the payment of a further 5d. per proof gallon on imported alcohol, even if used under the conditions suggested, would have the effect of making spirit used for such purposes considerably dearer than on the Continent. At the meeting of the joint committee referred to, at which Mr. Levinstein, Mr. Tyrer, Mr. Reid, Mr. David Howard, and he were present, it was decided to ask for a definite statement from the Inland Revenue on the subject, and, pending the reply, he suggested that nothing should be done but receive information regarding the industries, &c., likely to be affected by the change. This letter was sent on October 24, and up to the present no reply had been received; but it seemed evident that no very hopeful outcome can result from the provision—at any rate, to other than very large manufacturers.

After a lengthy discussion it was decided that the joint committee of the Society of Chemical Industry should write to the Inland Revenue, asking for a definite reply within fourteen days.

The prohibitive clause in the railway consignment notes with regard to the carriage of inflammable liquids was also considered, but the sense of the meeting was, that so far as the drug-trade was concerned, it was advantageous to separate themselves, as it were, from the petroleum-industry. The President of the Drug Club (Mr. E. Evans, jun.) had also written, stating they were content to let things go on as at present, as the quantities of inflammable goods they dealt in were so small.

THE PHARMACOPŒIA OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL, compiled by Mr. Edmund White, B.Sc., and published this week by Mr. Grattan, 17 Borough, S.E., looks one of the best half-crown's worths. There are many useful notes in it besides formulæ. We shall say more about it later.

AN ABSENT-MINDED PROFESSOR of one of the Welsh University Colleges was observed walking down the street with one foot on the kerb and the other in the gutter. "Good morning, Professor," said a friend; "how are you?" "Well," replied the Professor, "I thought I was all right, but for the last half-hour I have been limping in the most unaccountable manner."



## Society of Chemical Industry.

### LONDON SECTION.

THE first meeting of the session was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on November 3, the newly elected Chairman (Mr. Walter F. Reid) presiding. There was a good attendance of members, amongst them being Mr. David Howard, Dr. F. B. Power, Mr. W. C. Allen, Mr. Thos. Tyrer, Mr. Gordon Salamon, Mr. Fredk. Boehm, Mr. J. Fuerst, Mr. E. J. Millard, and Mr. E. T. Brewis.

At the dinner of the Chemical Industry Club, held in the Hôtel Prevattalli before the meeting, Mr. REID, when the coffee was served, stated that a record number of guests was present, including Sir William Ramsay, K.C.B., Mr. Leah (Chief Inspector of Excise), Mr. J. C. Umney (Chairman of the Chemical Section of the London Chamber of Commerce), Dr. Morgan, Dr. Mollwo Perkin, and Mr. Marshall (authors of papers to be read that night). The members drank the health of these gentlemen, and Sir WM. RAMSAY briefly replied.

Mr. WALTER F. REID, in taking the chair at the meeting, was greeted with cheers, and thanked the members for placing him in the position he then occupied. The Chairman proceeded to announce that the Council had appointed Mr. Gordon Salamon to be Vice-Chairman of the Section, and also asked those members who will be able to attend the Berlin meeting of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry next year to send in their names to the Secretary of the Society.

The Chairman then called on Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY to read his paper on the chemical change produced by various reagents on

### GUTTAPERCHA.

Sir William began by stating that professors who engaged in University research were not bound to undertake subjects of commercial value, although the results of the investigation generally had some important bearing on industry. In this case, as far as he could see, the subject had no industrial importance. (Laughter.) Guttapercha was introduced to this country by Dr. Wm. Montgomerie in 1843, but the knowledge of the constituents of the substance had not kept pace with the innumerable commercial applications of guttapercha. Payen found that guttapercha contained three constituents—gutta, fluavil, and alban—which were separated by the use of cold and boiling alcohol. The author then gave the physical properties of the three constituents, mentioning that Payen spoke of fluavil as both crystalline and resinous, and assigned formulas for fluavil and alban devoid of oxygen. Subsequently Oudemans investigated guttapercha, and gave the composition of gutta,  $C_{10}H_{16}$ , alban  $C_{10}H_{16}O$  or  $C_{20}H_{30}O$ , and fluavil  $C_{20}H_{30}O$ . It was Oudemans' work that Sir William Ramsay repeated, and practically arrived at the same results, but alban could only be obtained from old samples of guttapercha. Alban was treated with bromine, and an amorphous powder,  $C_{10}H_{16}Br$ , obtained. Gutta was also nitrated, and it was mentioned that a solution of gutta in ether is extremely prone to oxidation, and by exposing a solution in ether to the atmosphere and treating the residue with acetone a compound like alban is obtained. A solution of gutta in toluene, through which air was bubbled for fourteen days, gave, however, a different substance, and on distilling the residue the first fraction had a strong smell of peppermint. The author by repeated purification obtained alban having a formula  $C_{11}H_{26}O$ , from which various oxidation-products were prepared.

Mr. SPILLER said that in 1865 he conducted an investigation for the War Department on the oxidation of india-rubber, which practically agreed with the work done by Dr. J. W. Hofmann on guttapercha; in fact, the results were published in parallel columns to show the agreement, and they were not much different from the results obtained by Sir William Ramsay.

Dr. FOSTER called attention to the striking relationship between Oudemans' alban and a chloride which the author obtained, and noted the fact that the formula  $C_{10}H_{16}O$ , which the former investigator assigned to alban, was the empirical formula of camphor.

The CHAIRMAN thought there was much of practical interest in the paper. He had found that the solvent used

had a distinct bearing on the product obtained; toluene was an oxygen-carrier, and if used in making varnish had a tendency to make the varnish brittle. It was well known also that extracted guttapercha was not so suitable for cable-work as when used in the pure state. The all-British cable which was just completed would not have been possible without guttapercha.

### CHEMICAL MIRRORS.

Dr. G. T. MORGAN next read a paper on "The Reduction of Ammoniacal-silver Solutions by Organic Substances." The mirrors obtained with tartrates, aldehyde, and formic aldehyde are familiar to students, but Dr. Morgan has extended the list of substances which yield mirrors. He finds that the silver mirror can be obtained with aliphatic acids and oxides, and is a general property of aromatic substances. Very fine beaker-mirrors were shown produced from ammoniacal solution of silver nitrate and many of the above-mentioned substances. A mirror was easiest produced from catechol, it being only necessary to add catechol solution to the silver solution to produce in a few minutes, and in the cold, a brilliant coating of silver on the beaker. Mirrors were passed round which had been produced by  $\beta$ -naphthol, morphine, quinone, uric acid, and glycerin. The text-books say that caustic alkalis are needed to produce a glycerin mirror, but the author was able to produce a fairly good result without using alkalis.

Mr. BURGESS said there would be a practical side of the paper if some of the bodies mentioned could be used for silvering telescope-mirrors and the like.

Mr. HEHNER noticed that a good many of the substances used by the author were photographic developers—a class of bodies which needed to be more or less readily reduced. A common requirement for dynamite-glycerin was that it should not reduce silver-nitrate solution, but he had found that the reduction depends a good deal on the presence of air. If air is present quite a strong reduction is apparent.

Mr. LING referred to the reducing action of sugar.

Dr. LEWKOVITCH asked if the high homologues of pyridin reduced silver nitrate. He thought the reduction of silver nitrate by glycerin was due to the remains of the albuminous cells of the fat. From several tons of glycerin of bad quality the speaker a few years ago isolated a few grammes of nutritine. He also mentioned that chemically pure, doubly refined glycerin gives a reduction in time.

Dr. DIVERS asked if the amino compounds had been tried for mirror effects.

The CHAIRMAN said that some thirty years ago he was instrumental in introducing the art of silvering mirrors into this country. At that time a silver mirror was unknown, mercurial mirrors being universal, whilst at the present time silvering mirrors has quite replaced the unhealthy mercurial process. He had found that great attention to temperature and dilution was necessary to get the brightest mirrors. Grape-sugar gave a mirror, but the results could not be controlled very well. Had the author tried to obtain a mirror with glycerin purified by freezing? He (the speaker) found that method produce a purer product than redistillation.

Dr. MORGAN, replying, said he found no difficulty in coating a square foot of glass with catechol reduced silver. He had found that the sheen of the mirrors obtained by aromatic substances differs from that yielded by the aliphatic series. The glycerin mirror shown was obtained after boiling for an hour; the glycerin used had been purified by distillation.

The next paper, by Dr. F. MOLLWO PERKIN, described a

### QUALITATIVE TEST FOR BROMIDES AND IODIDES,

which he had found of use in the students' laboratory. The test consists in adding to a solution of mixed iodide and bromide solution of calcium or sodium hypochlorite. Iodine is liberated and removed with chloroform. Fresh hypochlorite is added until no further liberation of iodine takes place, then a drop of acetic acid is added to the hypochlorite solution and a little carbon bisulphide; if a bromide is present, bromine is liberated and removed by the carbon bisulphide. A modification of the test is useful for distinguishing bicarbonates and carbonates. If to sodium-hypochlorite solution bromide solution and chloroform a little bicarbonate is added, bromine is liberated and extracted by the chloroform; but if a normal carbonate is used no liberation of bromine takes place.



Mr. HEHNER said he presumed that the hypochlorite solution required to be neutral, or at least free from hypochlorous acid.

Dr. PERKIN replied that he had not determined if that condition was necessary.

Another member inquired if the process for separating the three halogens in which nitrous acid and ferrous sulphate are used was not simple enough for students.

Dr. PERKIN, in reply, said the test he had put before the meeting was attributed to a Mr. H. T. Jones, but he could not find any reference to it. The hypochlorite solution was always slightly alkaline, but that does not matter in qualitative testing unless the iodine is present in only small proportion. The solution should not be left in contact with the test-liquid for some time or iodates and bromates would be formed. The nitrous-acid method of separating the halogens was not good in the hands of the average student.

#### THE NEW CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Walter Francis Reid, F.I.C., F.C.S., is an original member of the Society, and has taken a keen and active interest in its work from the beginning. He is a chemist-engineer. From his father he inherited the engineering faculty, and he got his taste for chemistry when, as a boy at Queenwood College, he came under the influence of John Tyndall, then a master in the College. Tyndall taught him the rudiments of science; then he went to Heidelberg to study under Bunsen, and next to Berlin, where Von Hofmann and Helmholtz were his masters. His father gave him a thorough drilling in engineering methods, so that Mr. Reid became one of the first Englishmen to practise as chemist-engineers. After his German experience he went to the Argentine as a Government expert, and there he added to his linguistic accomplishments, which are of no mean order, and make him an invaluable member of the S.C.I. Journal Committee. As a chemist, Mr. Reid is not a specialist in



MR. WALTER FRANCIS REID, F.I.C., F.C.S.

the narrow sense of the term: he is an all-round man, with several specialities at his finger-ends. He is the originator in this country of the modern smokeless powder: the well-known E.C. powder was his invention, the patent covering his method of hardening the grains. On dynamite and other explosives he has done much work, and designed and erected several factories. As far back as 1870 he brought from Germany the calcimeter, which has been an important factor in the development of the cement-industry in this country. He has done much to place the Portland cement-industry on a scientific basis, having reconstructed or designed a number of factories. Further evidence of Mr. Reid's versatility is the fact that the younger generation of chemists consider him an expert in fats and oils. As a matter of fact he managed the Staines linoleum-works for some years, and was one of those who made Lincrusta Walton a possibility; so his knowledge of oils is extensive. He is a prolific inventor, and his latest success—"Velvrl"—gives the lie to the old saw, "There's nothing like leather." Mr. Reid is a fluent speaker, and what he says usually reflects wide and varied reading, as well as much experience of science and the world.

#### NEWCASTLE SECTION.

THE opening meeting of the session was held in the Chemical Lecture Theatre of Durham University College of Science on Thursday evening, October 30.

Mr. W. L. RENNOLDSON (Chairman), in the course of his opening address, gave an interesting sketch of the duties pertaining to the office of a works-chemist. His remarks with equal force might apply to a chemist in a pharmaceutical laboratory as well as to the man behind a dispensing-counter. System, observation, the ability to deduce accurately the inferences to be drawn from such observation, care and exactitude in the right place, a clear and accurate grasp of percentages, &c., were some of the special points touched upon. The speaker deprecated extreme care and accuracy in some operations, holding that a general result obtained with rapidity is of more importance than a more accurate determination at the expenditure of valuable time. The chemist has to judge when and where a general result is admissible, and when it is not. Very minute work at one stage of an operation frequently means insufficient time at disposal for perhaps a more important stage later on.

Mr. N. H. MARTIN (Vice-President) and others commented upon the address.

#### NOTTINGHAM SECTION.

THE first meeting of the present session of the above Section was held at University College, Nottingham, on October 29, Mr. L. Archbutt in the chair.

Mr. T. F. HARVEY (from the laboratory of Boots' Pure Drug Company, Limited) read a paper on the Wijs method of

DETERMINING THE IODINE-VALUE OF OILS AND FATS, which he illustrated with the necessary apparatus and by making a complete estimation to demonstrate the greater rapidity of the newer method over that of Hübl. Mr. Harvey's experience is that although in most cases the Hübl and the Wijs methods are in good agreement the latter shows some tendency towards higher values. A sample of rape oil, for instance, yielded by the Hübl method 101.6, and by the Wijs method 104.9 as iodine-values. He finds, however, that cod-liver oil gives a considerable increase by the Wijs method—as much as 7 or 8 per cent.; a result that is quite exceptional. The rapidity with which absorption proceeds in the new method is well illustrated by the case of earthnut oil which Wijs found had absorbed 98.9 per cent. of its full quantity in one minute. Mr. Harvey stated that his own practice is to allow from ten to fifteen minutes for all oils. The advantages claimed for the Wijs method over that of Hübl are: (1) Superior stability of solution, (2) expeditiousness, and (3) constancy of results. The test-solution may be prepared by dissolving iodine in glacial acetic acid of 99-per-cent. strength heated on the water-bath. After cooling dry chlorine is passed into the solution till the halogen-content has doubled, a rather sharp alteration in the colour indicating the point. The Wijs solution may also be prepared with iodine bichloride or with the monochloride, but however made it can be got ready in sufficient quantity to last for a long time without fear of its losing strength. In conducting the analysis from 10 to 20 drops of the oil is carefully weighed and put into a wide-mouthed stoppered bottle, pure chloroform or carbon tetrachloride is added, and 25 c.c. of the Wijs solution containing about 16.24 grams ICl per litre is next put in. After standing for fifteen minutes potassium-iodide solution is further added, and the volume made up to 150 c.c. with water. It is then titrated with thiosulphate in the usual manner. The author does not think that there would be any advantage in the use of iodine-bromide solution for this process. This modification has been suggested from considerations of cheapness and the ease with which the solution can be prepared, but as it is slower in action than that of Wijs and yields lower values its use is to be deprecated as leading to unnecessary multiplication of methods without any real advantage.

Mr. TROTMAN opened the discussion by saying he had quite discarded the Hübl method. The method of Wijs, he thought, was destined to survive and become more useful. The figures for cod oil which he had obtained—namely, 159 to 176—very closely approximated those given by Mr. Harvey.

Others joined in the discussion also approving of the method.







